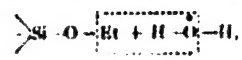
KHASKIN, I. G. and BRODSKIY, A. I.

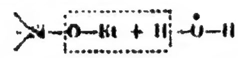
"Isotopic Change of Hydrogen in Contact with Flint," Dokl. AN SSSR, No.6, 21 Oct 50

KHASKIN, I. G.

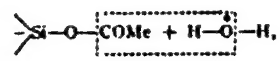
Some applications of deuterium and of heavy oxygen to the chemistry of silicon. I. G. Khaskin. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 85, 129-32(1952).—As expected from the analogy with the C—H bond, no isotopic exchange was observed between $HSiEt_3$, $HSiPh_3$, or $HSi(OEt)_3$, and D_2O, EtOD, or Et_2ND, even on 140 hrs.' heating at 118° with solns. of acids or bases in D_2O or EtOD. H being intermediate on the electronegativity scale between C and Si, the polarizations of the bonds are C—H and Si—H, i.e. nucleophilic substitution is favored with Si. Exchange between silanes and proton donors is little probable, as it should be accompanied by a change of the direction of the polarization of the Si—H bond. In silanols, R_3SiOH, the Si is more electrophilic than in silanes, and nucleophilic exchange in the OH group should be possible. This was confirmed by expts. with Et_3SiOH and H_2O enriched with O^{18}; complete exchange took place both without catalyst and with addns. of acids or bases. As an example, Et_3SiOH was heated with a soln. of NaOH in H_2O with 124 γ excess d., 2.5 hrs. at 100°; the excess d. of the H_2O became 103 γ, as compared with 98 γ for full exchange. The heavy Et_3SiOH produced was then heated with light H_2O, 5 hrs. at 100°; the H_2O showed an excess d. of 21 γ, as compared with 24 γ for complete exchange. With Ph_3SiOH and H_2O^{18}, 40% exchange was found in 1 hr. at 100°. In the exchange of silanols in an alk. medium, the nucleophilic agent is the OH group; in an acid medium, the interaction with the nucleophilic H_2O mols. proceeds by way of the hydroxonium ion. In silica gel dried at 400°, both the O of the structural H_2O, and the nonhydroxyl O are exchanged. A sample contg. 3.08% structural H_2O, heated with H_2O^{18} in a sealed tube 30 hrs. at 100°, exchanged 19% of its O. Silica gel entirely free from structural H_2O as a result of prolonged calcination at 1200°, exchanged 17% of its O. In the hydrolysis of $Si(OEt)_4$, at 78°, with H_2O^{18} (124 γ excess d.), the EtOH was light both in the absence of a catalyst and with addns. of acid or alkali. This decides against the hydrolysis scheme



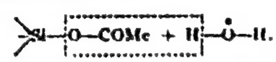
and in favor of the scheme



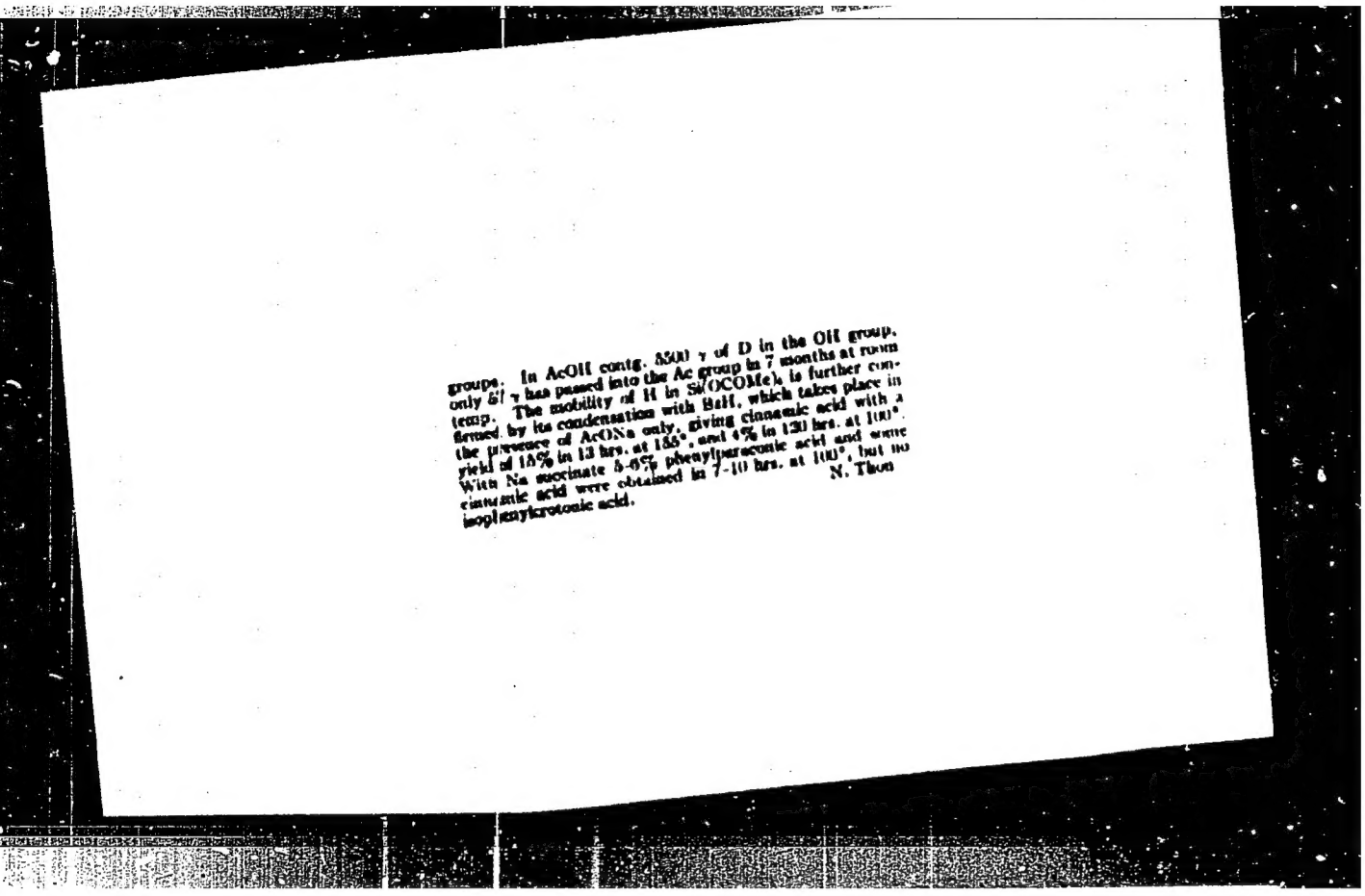
On the other hand, in the hydrolysis of $Si(OCOMe)_4$ with H_2O^{18} (excess d. 124 γ), which takes place violently at the solid-liquid boundary, the H_2O obtained from the AcOH produced had an excess d. of 45-70 γ. This points to a scheme



to the exclusion of the scheme



With respect to the mobility of H, no H—D exchange was observed at 100° in the absence of a catalyst between $Si(OCOMe)_4$ and AcOD. The exchange does occur in the presence of some AcONa, and, at the same time, there is an exchange of the Ac groups. In 52 hrs. at 100°, with $Si(OCOMe)_4$:AcOD:AcONa = 1:2.3:0.1, 92% of all the H of the system was exchanged. In Ac_2O:AcOD:AcONa = 1:0.85:0.05, in 15 hrs. at 100°, 33% of the H was exchanged. In this case, too, there is also mutual exchange of the Ac



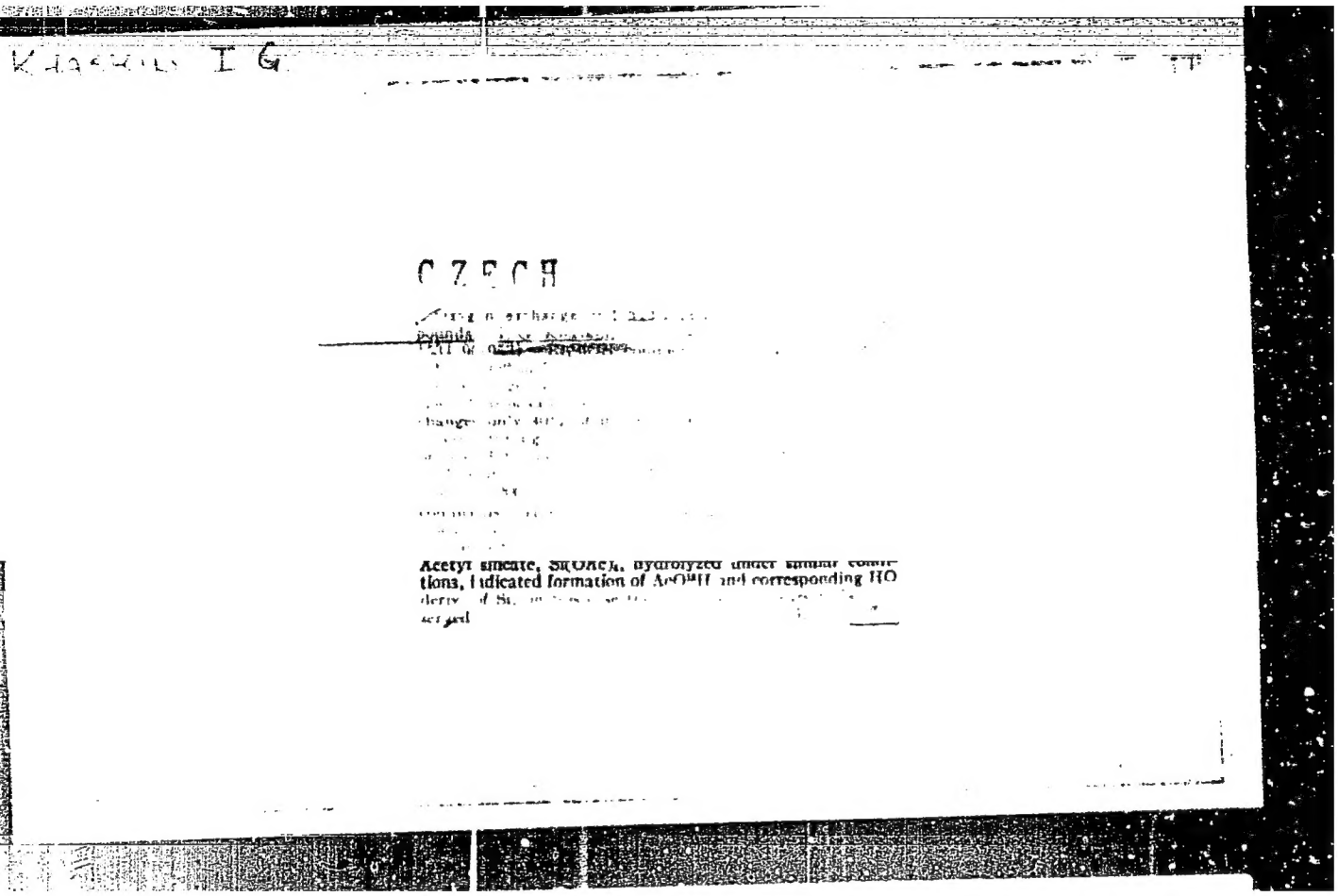
groups. In AcOH contg. 85% γ of D in the OH group, only 8% γ has passed into the Ac group in 7 months at room temp. The mobility of H in Si(OCOMe)$_4$ is further confirmed by its condensation with BuH, which takes place in the presence of AcONa only, giving cinnamic acid with a yield of 18% in 13 hrs. at 185°, and 4% in 120 hrs. at 110°. With Na succinate 5-6% phenylpuraconic acid and some cinnamic acid were obtained in 7-10 hrs. at 110°, but no isoplumyicrotonic acid.

N. Thon

MIASKIN, I. G.

USSR

Hydrogen exchange in acetyl silicate and its condensation with benzaldehyde [illegible] Khait, In [illegible]



CZECH

Acetyl sincate, $SiO(OAc)_4$, hydrolyzed under similar conditions, indicated formation of Ac_2O and corresponding HO

KHASKIN, I.G.

3

Chem Abs V48
1-25-54
Organic Chemistry

Mobility of hydrogen in some organosilicon compounds. I. G. Khaskin. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 32-7(1953).—No exchange of H is observed between $HSiEt_3$, $HSiPh_3$, and $HSi(OEt)_3$ with D from D_2O, EtOD, and $DNEt_2$ even on prolonged heating (up to 116°) in presence of acid (H_2SO_4) or base (NaOH). The electronegativity of Si being less than that of H the electrophilic type of exchange is improbable while nucleophilic reactions are possible. Thus R_3SiH react nucleophilically with alkalies, metal amides, alkoxides, etc. The behavior of Si derivs. is readily explainable on this basis. In interaction of $HSi(OEt)_3$ with EtOH (EtOD) there is an exchange of H for EtO group. Thus, heating pure $HSi(OEt)_3$ in sealed tube with EtOH to 100° for 125 hrs. gave nearly 50% $Si(OEt)_4$ with liberation of H. *HSiCl*$_3$, b.32°, was obtained in 44% yield from dry HCl and Si at 300°. *HSiEt*$_3$ (52%, b.107-8°, d_0 0.7301, from EtMgBr and $HSiCl_3$) treated with alc. KOH yields *Et*$_3$*SiOH*, b.154-6°, d_0 0.8597, while boiling with aq. 30% alkali gives $Et_3SiOSiEt_3$, b.223°. Similar reaction with PhMgBr gave 67% *Ph*$_3$*SiH*, b_{13} 180°, m. 36° (cf. Reynolds, *et al.*, *C.A.* 23, 5470); boiled with alc. KOH it gave *Ph*$_3$*SiOH*, m. 151° (from ligroine), while hot aq. 30% KOH gave $Ph_3SiOSiPh_3$, m. 222°. *HSi(OEt)*$_3$ obtained in 43% yield from $HSiCl_3$ and abs. EtOH, b.131°, d_0 0.8753; as the reaction mixt. is allowed to stand for progressively longer periods more $Si(OEt)_4$ is formed, accounted for by the above exchange reaction. G. M. K.

KHASKIN, I.G.

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61493

Author: Khaskin, I. G., Yagupol'skiy, L. M., Fialkov, Yu. A., Yakovleva, V. Ya., Vishnevskaya, G. I.

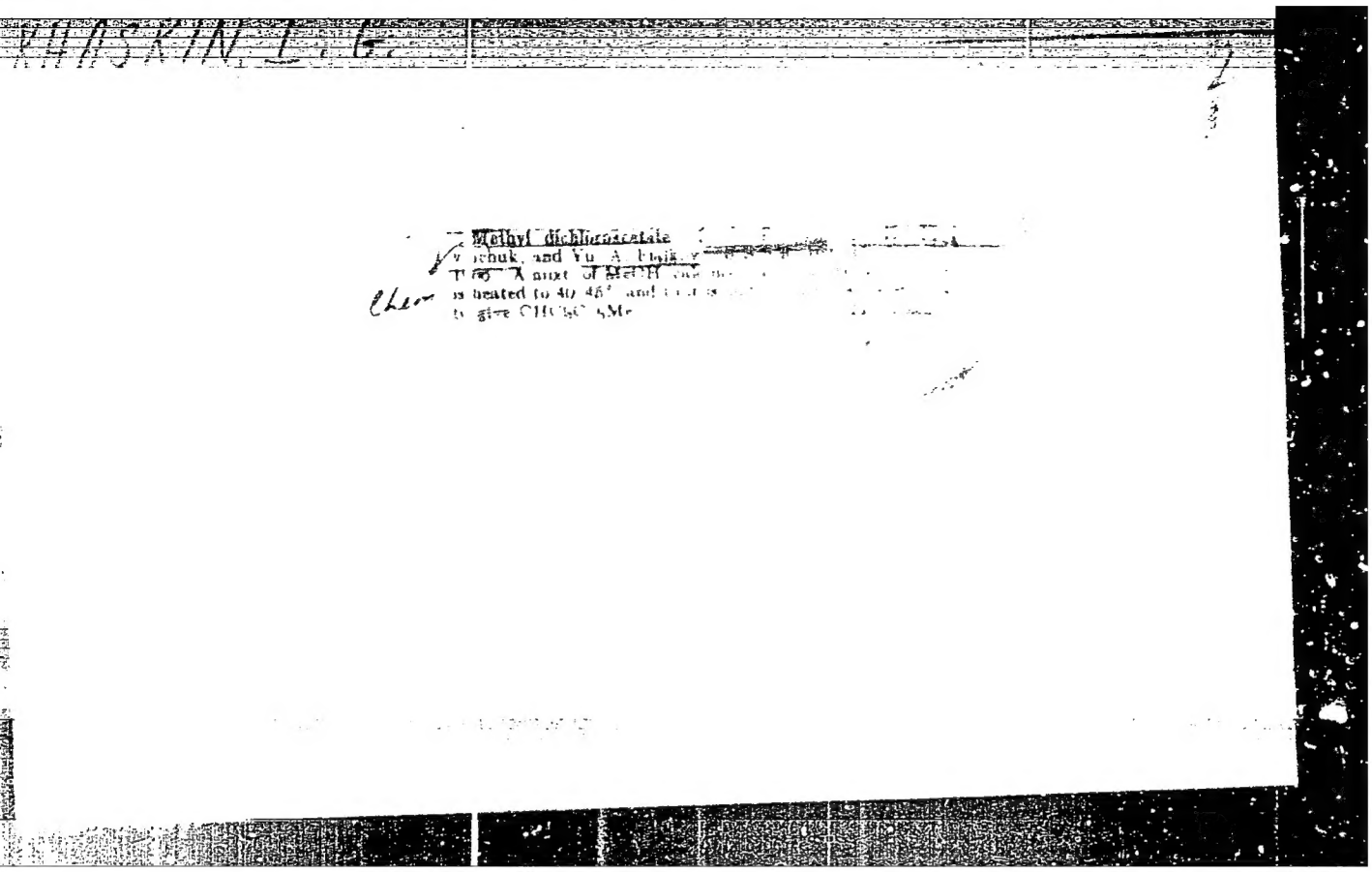
Institution: ~~None~~ M.V. Lomonosov Chem.-Pharm. Plant, Kiev

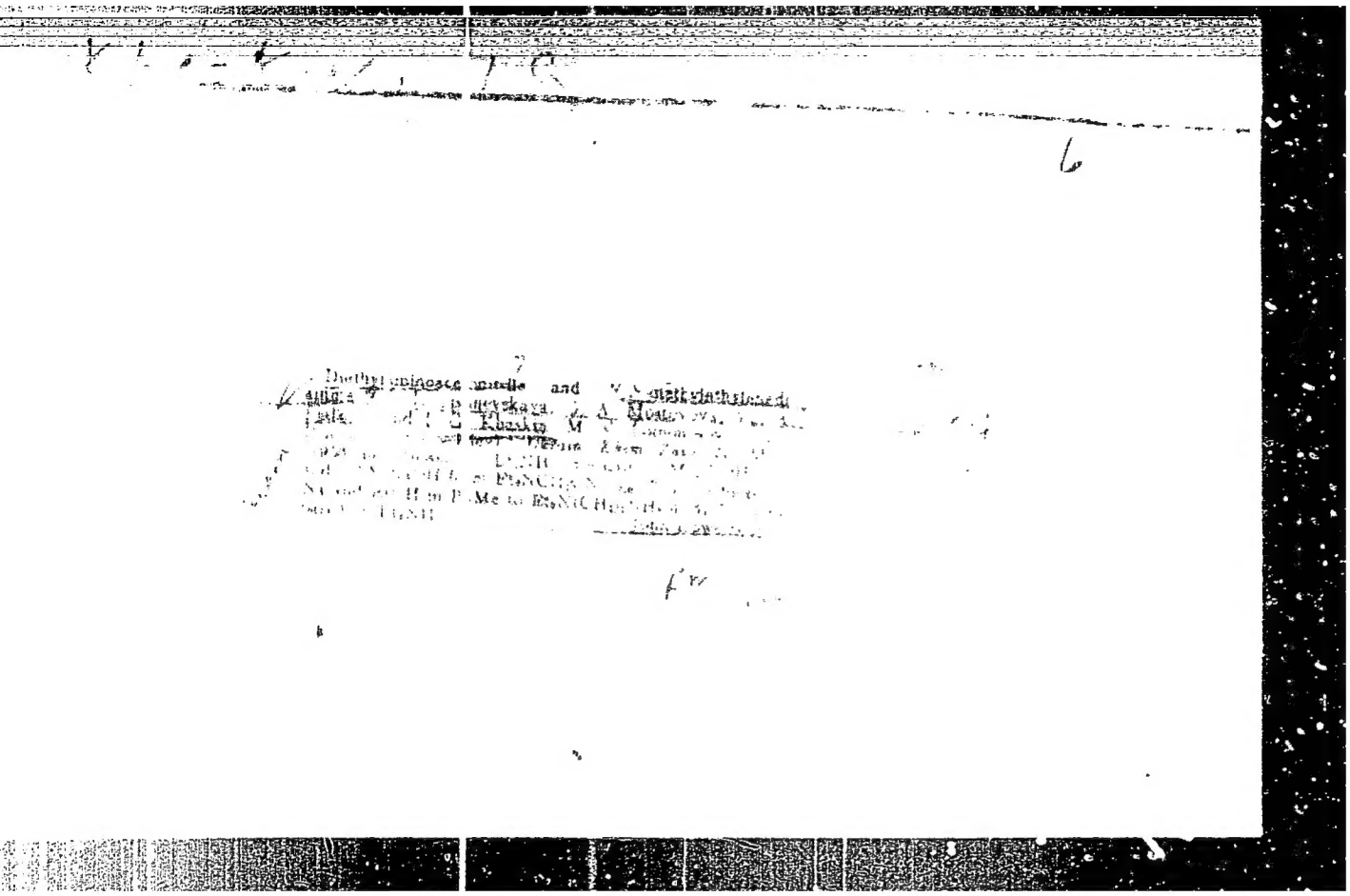
Title: On Preparation of 2-amino-1-p-nitro-phenylethanol

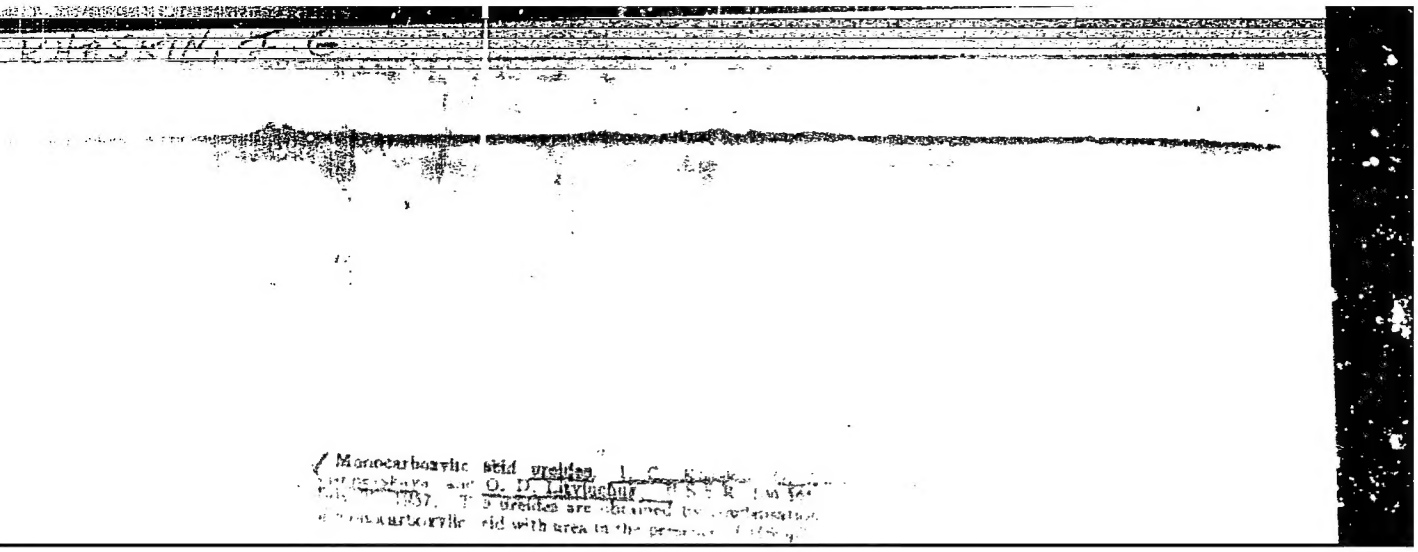
Original Periodical: Med. prom-st' SSSR, 1955, No 2, 30-32

Abstract: 2-amino-1-p-nitrophenylethanol (I) is obtained by simultaneous saponification and amination of the acetate of p-nitrophenylchloromethylcarbinol (II) with aqueous-methanol NH_3. 0.3 mol I 520 ml 26% NH_3 and 500 ml CH_3OH are heated in an autoclave (55°, 1.5 od m, 1.5 hours with stirring), boiled down in a flask to 1/3 of initial volume, cooled (40-50°) acidified with 27 g 80% CH_3COOH + 15 ml water. To the solution are added (after removal of tarry material) 45 ml 40% NaOH (15-18°) to an alkaline reaction, I is filtered off, washed with ice water, pressed; yield 82.5% (on the basis of II), MP 133-134° (from alcohol).

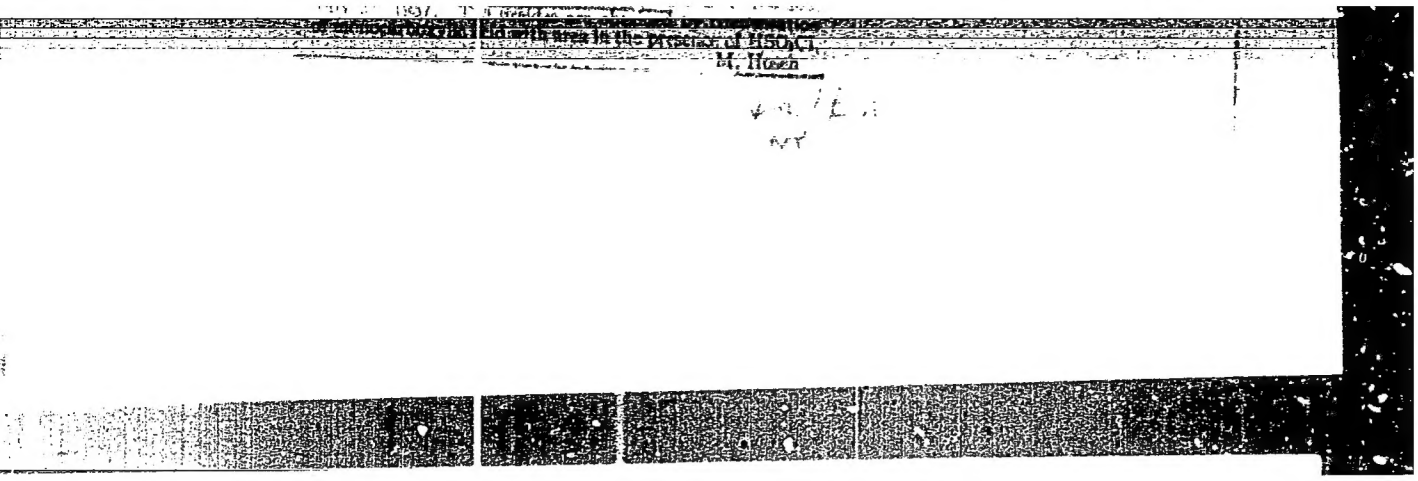
Card 1/1







Monocarboxylic acid urethan



YAGUPOL'SKIY, L.M.; VISHNEVSKAYA, G.O.; YAVORSKIY, D.F.; GRUZ, B.Ye.; MAKSIMENKO, A.S.; KHASKIN, I.G.; GOMSETSKAYA, Ya.V.; KIPRIANOV, A.I.

Improvement in the method for producing p-nitrophenylchloromethylcarbinole. Med.prom. 13 no.3:20-21 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN USSR i Kiyevskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(METHANOL)

KHASKIN, I.G.; VISHNEVSKAYA, G.I.; LITVINCHUK, O.D.

Preparation of ureides of some monocarboxylic acids. Zhur.prikl. khim. 33 no.4:986-988 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Ureide)

KHASKIN, I.G.

Some applications of chloral in the synthesis of syntomycin.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 26 no.6:740-743 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod im. Lomonosova.
(Syntomycin) (Chloral)

KHASKIN, I.G.; SERGUCHEV, Yu.A.; PROSHKIN, A.A.; VISHNEVSKAYA, G.I.; YAVORSKIY, D.F.

Production of trichloracetic acid from tetrachlorethylene. Med. prom. 15 no.1:39-42 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut ispol'zovaniya gaza Akademii nauk USSR.
(ACETIC ACID)

KHASKIN, I.G.

Catalytic activity of silicon and copper in the synthesis of prussic acid from ammonia and methane. Ukr. khim. zhur. 27 no.2:189-190 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut ispol'zovaniya gaza AN USSR.
(Silicon) (Copper) (Hydrocyanic acid)

KHASKIN, I.G.; LARIONOV, A.V.

Interaction of galenite with natural gas. Ukr. khim. zhur. 28 no.1:118-121 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut ispol'zovaniya gaza AN UkrSSR.

VISHNEVSKAYA, G.I.; KHASKIN, I.G.; BUTLEROVSKIY, M.A.; YAGUPOL'SKIY, L.M.; LITVINCHUK, O.D.; YAKOVLEVA, V.Ya.; GORBUNOVA, A.D.; KIRIYENKO, S.S.

Preparation of syntomycin by dichloroacetylation of 1-p-nitrophenyl-2-aminoethanol. Ukr. khim.zhur. 29 no.9:947-950 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

TSYBUL'SKAYA, G.N.; RUDAVSKIY, V.P.; KHASKIN, I.G.

Herbicidal activity of some aromatic derivatives of trichloroacetamide. Fiziol. rast. 11 no.2:171-174 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Scientific Research Institute of State Oil and Chemistry Committee, Kiyev.

ACCESSION NR: AP5019677

UR/0064/65/000/008/0577/0578
547.239.23'123.07+547.297.3.07

AUTHORS: Khaskin, I. G.; Vasil'yeva, Z. A.

TITLE: Production of α, α, β-trichloropropionitrile and α, α, β-trichloropropionic acid

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 8, 1965, 577-578

TOPIC TAGS: chlorination, chlorine organic compound, trichloropropionitrile, trichloropropionic acid

ABSTRACT: The conditions for the synthesis of the herbicides α, α, β-trichloropropionitrile (A), α, α, β-trichloropropionic acid (B), and the sodium salt of B [illegible] synthesis is based on the [illegible] with [illegible] of tertiary [illegible] [illegible] of A was [illegible] yield [illegible]. [illegible] sodium hydroxide. [illegible]

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 023

Card [illegible]

EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5023548

UR/0220/65/034/004/0715/0719
632.934.1

AUTHOR: Shomova, Ye. A.; Rudavskiy, V. P.; Khaskin, I. G.

TITLE: Fungicidal activity of some aromatic derivatives of trichloroacetamide

SOURCE: Mikrobiologiya, v. 34, no. 4, 1965, 715-719

TOPIC TAGS: fungicide, aromatic compound, fungus, microbiology

ABSTRACT: The action of trichloroacetamide and 19 aromatic derivatives was tested on five phytopathogenic fungi--*Fusarium oxysporum*, *Botrytis cinerea*, *Alternaria* [illegible] *Aspergillus niger*, and [illegible] ... activity ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... anilide.

[illegible]

ACCESSION NR: AP5023548

Presumably the fungicidal activity of the unsubstituted trichloroacetamide and its [illegible] derivatives is due to their [illegible] the radical of trichloroacet[illegible] amides competes with the radical of metabolites, displacing the latter from the amide bonds of certain [illegible] systems in the fungi. [illegible] art. has [illegible] table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC, LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

KHAZKIN, L.G.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.A.

Production of α,α,β-trichloropropionitrile and α, α, β-trichloropropionic acid. Khim. prom. 41 no.8:577-578 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

SHOMOVA, Ye.A.; RODAVSKIY, V.P.; KHASKIN, I.G.

Fungicidal activity of some aromatic derivatives of trichloroacetamide. Mikrobiologiia 34 no.4:715-719 Jl-Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

and to bind the HCl formed, an excess of the initial amine or a tertiary amine over stoichiometric proportions is used. [WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 05Jun65/

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721910010

Card 1/1. UDC: 547.495.1.07

ACC NR: AP6031992 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0326/66/013/005/0906/0910

AUTHOR: Khaskin, I. G.; Stolper, A. L., Tsybul'skaya, G. N.

ORG: Kiev Branch, State All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Chlorine Industry (Kiyevskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo soyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khlornoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Herbicidal activity of certain aromatic derivatives of dichloroacetamide

SOURCE: Fiziologiya rasteniy, v. 13, no. 5, 1966, 906-910

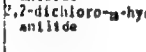
TOPIC TAGS: herbicide, aromatic compound, dichloroacetamide, plant physiology, weed killer, dichloride, amide

ABSTRACT: Results of preliminary tests of the physiological activity of a series of aromatic dichloroacetamide derivatives on mono- and di-cotyledonous seeds are reported. Results of treating the seeds with these preparations are shown in the table. Physiological activity depends on chemical structure. Nos. 19—21 were practically inactive and the greatest effects were shown by compounds 1, 9, 10, 15, and 23. Compound no. 1 was most effective against monocots. Compounds no. 2, 6, 7, 15, 17, and 18 were not very selective. The physiological activity of aryldichloroacetamides is due to their antagonism to certain amino acids necessary for the vital activities of the plant.

Card 1/ 4 UDC: 631.547+632.954

ACC NR: AP6031992

Table 1. Effects of certain N-aryl-dichloroacetamides on germinating seeds of monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants

Preparation no.	Name	Chemical formula	Melting point (°C)	Monocots (oats)			Dicots (mustard)		
				Germination, % of controls	Length, % of controls		Germination, % of controls	Length, % of controls	
					Root	Stem		Root	Stem
1	2,2-dichloroacetamide		118–119	0	0	0	20.0	61.3	53.0
2	2,2-dichloro-p-acetotoluidide		152–153	87.0	9.7	41.1	74.0	20.9	23.2
3	2,2-dichloro-o-acetotoluidide		131–132	96.0	7.8	27.7	90.0	48.6	83.6
4	2,2-dichloro-m-acetotoluidide		98–99	91.0	35.9	20.6	93.0	31.0	49.9
5	2,2-dichloro-N-benzylacetamide		85.5–86.5	68.0	18.0	31.0	49.0	58.0	77.0
6	2,2-dichloro-p-hydroxyacetanilide		135–137	94.0	58.0	61.7	81.0	36.1	57.1
7	2,2-dichloro-m-hydroxyacetanilide		148–149	93.0	61.0	87.1	88.0	66.6	77.1
8	2,2-dichloro-o-hydroxyacetanilide		132–133	83.0	37.2	61.2	92.0	51.1	56.2
9	2,2-dichloro-p-acetanisidide		130–131	0	0	0	3.2	3.9	2.2
10	2,2-dichloro-o-acetanisidide		93–94	53.0	7.7	31.0	58.0	58.0	38.1

Card 2/4

ACC NR: AP6031992

11	2,2-dichloro-m-acetanisidide	H_3CO–C_6H_4–$NHCOCHCl_2$	77–79	63,9	5.6	25.2	58.6	33.3	23.1
12	2,2-dichloro-p-acetophenetidide	C_2H_5O–C_6H_4–$NHCOCHCl_2$	132,5–161,8	80.4	22.6	31.1	86.3	40.4	17.7
13	2,2-dichloro-p-chloroacetanilide	Cl–C_6H_4–$NHCOCHCl_2$	135–137	78.2	8.8	32.9	100.0	23.2	48.8
14	2,2-dichloro-o-chloroacetanilide	C_6H_4(Cl)–$NHCOCHCl_2$	103–105	64.0	30.0	50.0	83.3	100.3	81.2
15	2,2-dichloro-m-chloroacetanilide	C_6H_4(Cl)–$NHCOCHCl_2$	98–99	85.0	4.5	5.2	61.0	8.1	12.0
16	2,2-dichloro-p-iodoacetanilide	I–C_6H_4–$NHCOCHCl_2$	105–106	53.0	18.2	50.0	74.0	70.0	64.4
17	2,2-dichloro-p-dimethylaminoacetanilide	$(CH_3)_2N$–C_6H_4–$NHCOCHCl_2$	171–173	83.0	17.0	51.0	83.0	5.7	61.0
18	2,2-dichloro-o-nitroacetanilide	C_6H_4(NO_2)–$NHCOCHCl_2$	78–80	37.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.0	36.0	61.0
19	2,2-dichloro-p-carboxyacetanilide	HOOC–C_6H_4–$NHCOCHCl_2$	242–243	99.0	107.1	102.3	95.0	106.3	54.8
20	2,2-dichloro-o-carboxyacetanilide	C_6H_4(COOH)–$NHCOCHCl_2$	178–179	88.0	70.3	92.8	83.0	53.8	88.0
21	2,2-dichloro-m-carboxyacetanilide	C_6H_4(HOOC)–$NHCOCHCl_2$	248–249	80.0	83.7	77.8	89.0	78.7	98.7
22	2,2-dichloro-β-acetonapthalide	$C_{10}H_7$–$NHCOCHCl_2$	163–165.5	88.4	63.4	42.8	104.5	77.7	44.4
23	2,2-dichloroaceto-p-Xylidide	H_3C–C_6H_3(CH_3)–$NHCOCHCl_2$	155–158	68.0	6.8	19.7	87.0	43.3	64.6
24	Control	Water	0	98	100	100	95	100	100

Card 3/4

ACC NR: AP6031992

The toxophoric group is a $CHCl_2$ group in the alpha position in the amide which corresponds to the CH_2NH_2 in amino acids. It is not conclusive, however, that dichloroacetamides behave like enzymes. When iodine is substituted for chlorine in the p-position, substitution capacity is increased but herbicidal activity is decreased. The most effective compound was 2,2-dichloro-p-acetanisidide. [WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 27May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002/

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6029016 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0021/0021

INVENTOR: Khaskin, I. G.; Kondratenko, V. I.; Vdovichenko, V. T.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of α-cyanoisopropyl-N-aryl carbamates. Class 12, No. 183733.

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 21

TOPIC TAGS: dyanoisopropyl aryl carbamate preparation, cyanoisopropyl aryl chloroformate, primary amine, tertiary amine, organic cyanate compound, amine, carbon compound

ABSTRACT: In the proposed method for the preparation of the title compounds, an α-cyanoisopropyl chloroformate is treated with an amine at -10 to 40°C in an inert solvent (toluene or ethyl ether) and the final product is isolated by a known method. To increase the reaction rate and to bind the HCl formed, an excess of the initial amine or a tertiary amine over stoichiometric proportions is used. [WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 05Jun65/

Card 1/1. UDC: 547.495.1.07

ACC NR: AM5027778 Monograph UR/

Kochenov, M. I.; Abramzon, E. I.; Glikin, A. S.; Goloul'nikov, Ye. M.; Kamkhin, YA. B.; Khaskin, I. N.; Shleyfer, M. L.

Control and measuring automata and devices for automatic lines (Kontrol'no-izmeritel'nyye avtomaty i pribory dlya avtomaticheskikh liniy) Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 65. 0371 p. illus. 7,600 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control design, automatic control equipment, electric measuring instrument, error measurement

PUPORSE AND COVERAGE: This book deals with constructions and electrical schemes of automata and devices as planned by the Main Design Office (GKB) of the State Committee of Machine Building of Gosplan, U.S.S.R. Based on a survey of various control and measuring apparatus, recommendations are made for selection of a scheme of measuring and constructing automata and devices, and for an analysis of admissible boudaries of errors in measuring by automatic control. Principles methods of testing the precision of control automata are given. This book is recommended for technical engineers planning and using control and measuring facilities in machine building. It can also be useful to higher technical school students.

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Ch. I. Automata for final control and sorting of parts --5

Card 1/2 UDC: 620.I-52+681.2:621.90.002.5(022)

ACC NR: AM5027778

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Ch. V. Measuring devices -322
Ch. VI. Permissible errors of measuring with automatic control of dimensions of parts --353
Ch. VII. Testing precision of work of the control automata --365

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: 06May65/

Card 2/2

SHLEYFER, M.L.; ABRAMZON, E.L.; GLIKIN, A.S.; GOLOUL'NIKOV, Ye.M.; KAMKHIN, Ya.B.; KRUTIK, Ya.B.; KHASKIN, I.N.; KOCHENOV, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; PODLAZOV, S.S., inzh. red.; SOLOVOV, V.N., inzh. red.; VEDMIDSKIY, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.

[Control and measurement automatic machines and instruments for automatic lines]. Kontrol'no-izmeritel'nye avtomaty i pribory dlia avtomaticheskikh linii. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 371 p. (MIRA 18:8)

KHASKIN, I.N.

Final check of cardan bearings in the automatic shop at the First State Bearing Plant. Stan. i instr. 36 no.2:14-20 F '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

KOCHENOV, M.I.; KHASKIN, I.N.

Electric contact measuring instruments with two floating contacts.
Izm.tekh.no.5:18-20 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Electric measurements) (Measuring instruments)

S/121/61/000/009/004/006
D040/D113

AUTHORS: Andreyev, V. I., Goloul'nikov, e. M., Ovcharenko, G. I., and Khaskin, I. N.

TITLE: Raising the level of measurement techniques

PERIODICAL: Stanki i instrument, no. 9, 1961, 33-36

TEXT: The article lists measuring instruments and automatic measuring process control devices being currently produced by the zavod "Kalibr" ("Kalibr" Plant). The following items are mentioned. (1) A profilograph-profilometer, developed by "Kalibr" in cooperation with Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina (All-Union Electrotechnical Institute im. V. I. Lenin). It is the first Soviet instrument for surface roughness measurements in accordance with the international roughness criterion R_a (mean arithmetical deviation of microscopic unevenness from the mean profile line) that will be introduced in the USSR on January 1, 1962. The instrument consists of a post bearing the measuring table and electric drive, an electric measuring unit, and a recorder; all three separate units weigh 80 kg together and are transportable; the system produces 200,000 times

Card 1/3

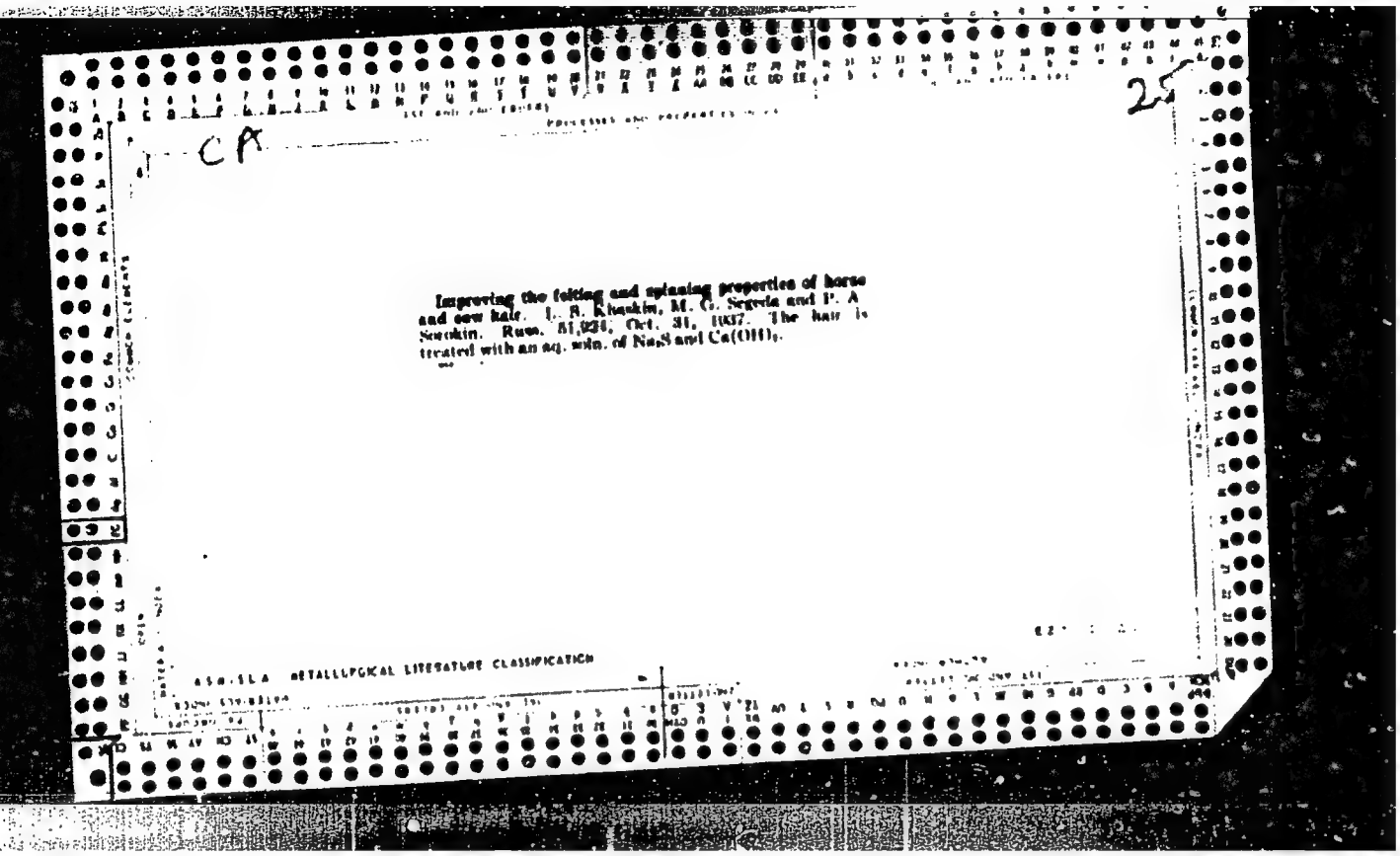
magnification, and the feeler exerts pressure not above 0.1 g. (2). A feeler type instrument checking roundness of workpieces by measuring induction and producing records by electro-thermic means on a metallized round diagram. It has been designed in cooperation with ENIMS and is also first of its kind in the USSR. (3) Indicator calipers with "cogged-lever" measuring head and dial, eliminating the usual rocking for finding the real diameter of the bore. Calipers for bores up to 18 mm in diameter have a combination of centering and measuring ball points, and calipers for 18-55 mm bores have a rigid centering bridge. Calipers for above 50 mm are pneumatic and universal, i.e. adjustable in a diameters range with the use of a special setting device that is seen in a photograph. Scales of the measuring heads are graduated in 0.001 mm divisions. (4) Levels with 0.01 mm divisions per meter, for measurement of incline on flat and cylindrical surfaces. The levels have a micrometer head for readings and an optic system for zeroing the bubble in the ampoule. (5) Gage blocks of much higher accuracy than previously, produced in accordance with the latest ГОСТ 9038-59 (GOST 9038-59) standard requirements and having a cohesion force of 5-7 kg-f. (6) An automatic machine sorting balls 1-3 mm in diameter with an accuracy to hundredths of one micron. It is based on measurement of electric induc-

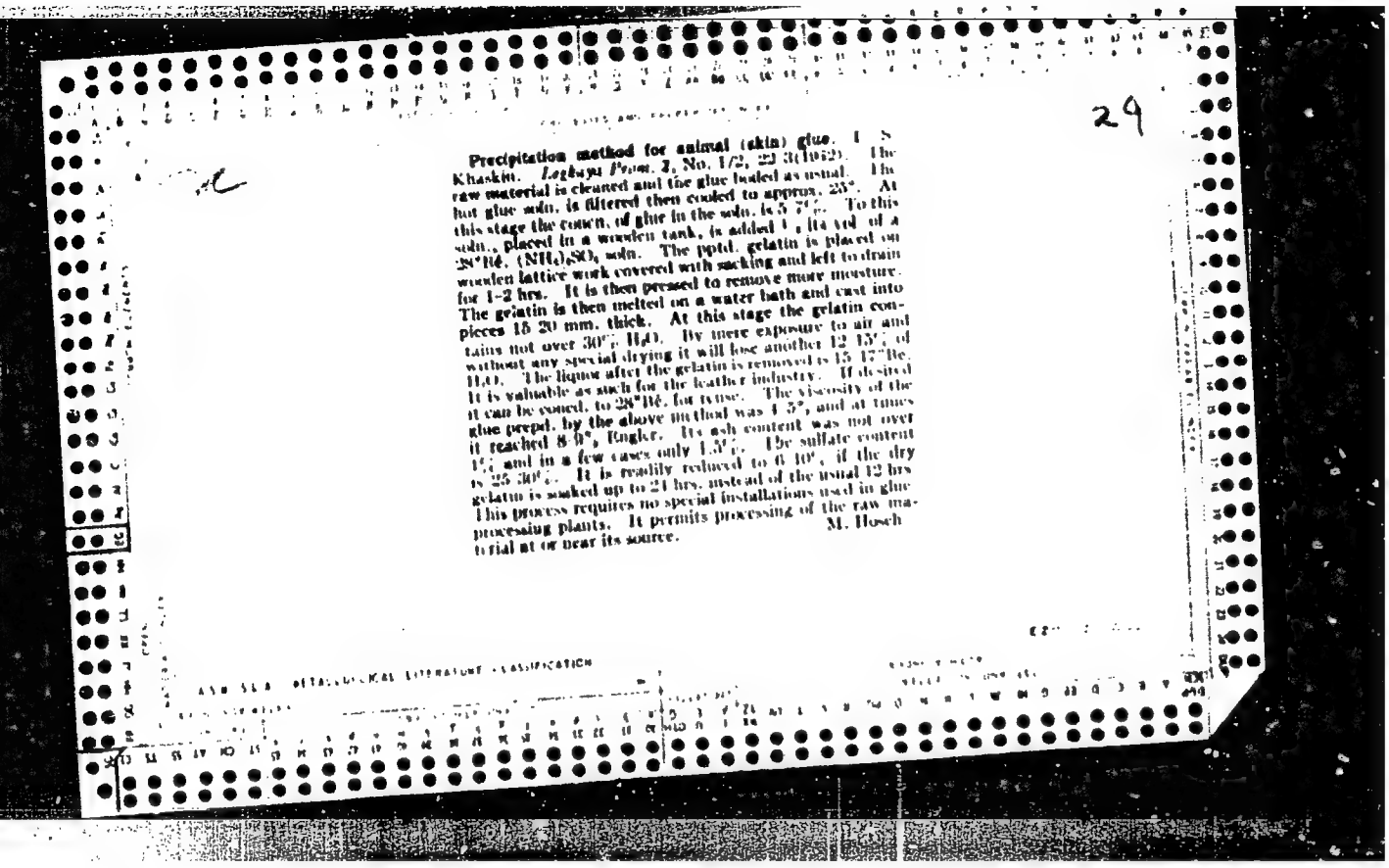
tion and has the pickup and the electronic measuring unit of a "Kalibr VEI" ("Kalibr VEI") profilograph-profilometer, and an automatic set-up system moving a master ball once in an hour into measuring position for corrections. The machine has been tested at the 4GPZ (4GPZ) plant. A range of such machines will be produced for balls from 3 to 40 mm and from 0.3 to 1 mm in diameter. (7) "Kalibr-MAMI" ("Kalibr-MAMI") measuring and controlling devices for circular grinders with hydraulic drive working with plunge-cut process. They have been produced in cooperation with MAMI, the Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskiy institut (Moscow Automechanical Institute). The "Kalibr-MAMI" have a measurement range of 6-80 mm and make possible grinding of parts with up to 1.2 mm allowance. In test on "3151" and "3161" grinders of the Khar'kov plant they doubled the work rate, and grinding accuracy corresponded 1st class. (8) A series of measuring-controlling devices, designed at the OKB Mosgorsovnarkhoza (OKB of the Moscow City Sovnarkhoz), for automatic transfer lines. Three of such automatics are briefly described and shown in photographs: for internal combustion engine valves, for universal joint bearing rings, and for tractor wheel axles. Photographs are also given of the profilograph-profilometer, the three types of the calipers, the precision level, the ball-sorting automatic, and the "Kalibr-MAMI." There are 11 figures.

Card 3/3

KHASKIN, Khaim Mendelevich; POPOV, G.G., red.; DONNIKOVA, A.A., red.izd-va; GRECHISHCHEVA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Technical and economic justification in the construction of enterprises of the forest and wood-using industries]Tekhniko-ekonomicheskoe obosnovanie stroitel'stva predpriiatii lesnoi fabrichno-zavodskoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 98 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Wood-using industries)
(Industrial plants--Design and construction)





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Precipitation method for animal (skin) glue. I. S. Khaskin. *Legkaya Prom.* 2, No. 1/2, 22-3(1952). The raw material is cleaned and the glue boiled as usual. The hot glue soln. is filtered then cooled to approx. 25°. At this stage the concn. of glue in the soln. is 5-7%. To this soln., placed in a wooden tank, is added 1 pt. 14 vol. of a 28°Bé. $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ soln. The ppted. gelatin is placed on wooden lattice work covered with sacking and left to drain for 1-2 hrs. It is then pressed to remove more moisture. The gelatin is then melted on a water bath and cast into pieces 18-20 mm. thick. At this stage the gelatin contains not over 30% H_2O. By mere exposure to air and without any special drying it will lose another 12-15% of H_2O. The liquor after the gelatin is removed is 15-17°Bé. It is valuable as such for the leather industry. If desired it can be concd. to 28°Bé. for reuse. The viscosity of the glue prepd. by the above method was 4-5°, and at times it reached 8-9°, Engler. Its ash content was not over 1% and in a few cases only 1.5%. The sulfate content is 25-30%. It is readily reduced to 6-10%, if the dry gelatin is soaked up to 24 hrs. instead of the usual 12 hrs. This process requires no special installations used in glue processing plants. It permits processing of the raw material at or near its source.

M. Hosch

KHASKIN, L.S.

Brush production in Germany. Leg.prom. 7 no.8:32-3 of cover. Ag '47. (MLRA 6:11)

(Germany--Brooms and brushes) (Brooms and brushes--Germany)

EMLEN, L. S.

TECHNOLOGY

(Obtaining fats from raw material and waste products from the tanning and fur industry). Moskva, Gizlegprom. 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

MOSKALEV, V.M.; KHASKIN, L.S., redaktor; KORNEYEVA, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Textile materials used in the chemical industry] Tekstil'nye materialy, primeniaemye v khimicheskoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1954. 116 p. (MLRA 8:1)
(Chemical industries) (Textile fibers)

KIVMAN, G.Ya., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KHASKIN, L.S.

Utilization and sterilization of side products obtained during production of antibiotics; review of foreign periodical literature. Antibiotiki 8 no.2:25-36 '55. (MLRA 8:5)

(ANTIBIOTICS, preparation of, use of side products, review)
(DRUG INDUSTRY, use of side products in antibiotic indust., review)

KHASKIN, L.

Efficient utilization of waste leather. (From: Leather Trades Review, v.117 no.3615, '55). Leg.prom.15[i.e.16] no.3:56 Mr '56.(MLRA 9:7)
(Leather industry)

EWP(e)/EPA

AP5007793

A. K. (Candidate

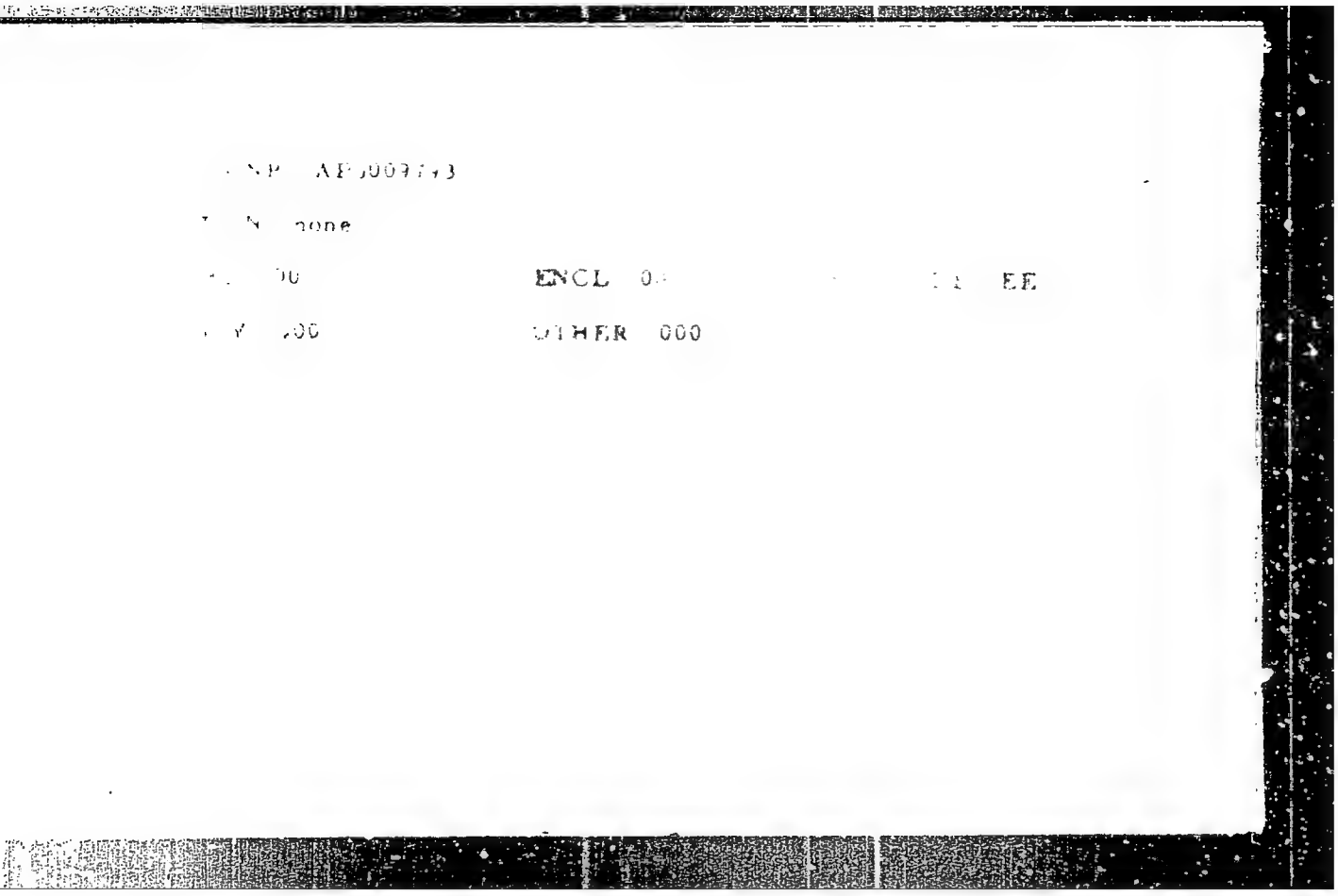
F. M. (Engineer), Khas'kin, G. S.

insulation coatings made by the ... zed spraying

Elektrotekhnika, no. 4, 196

insulating coating, electrical ins ... spraying

The coating of electrical componen ... with polymer insulation by the ... generally-known information about ... polyamides, polyethylene ND, and epoxy ... The powder used for coating metals is ... hrs. ... used for electrical windings is treated ... hrs. ... withstands thermal impacts of +150 ... epoxy coatings are tabulated. Generally-known ... spray insulation are listed. Orig. art. has ... tables



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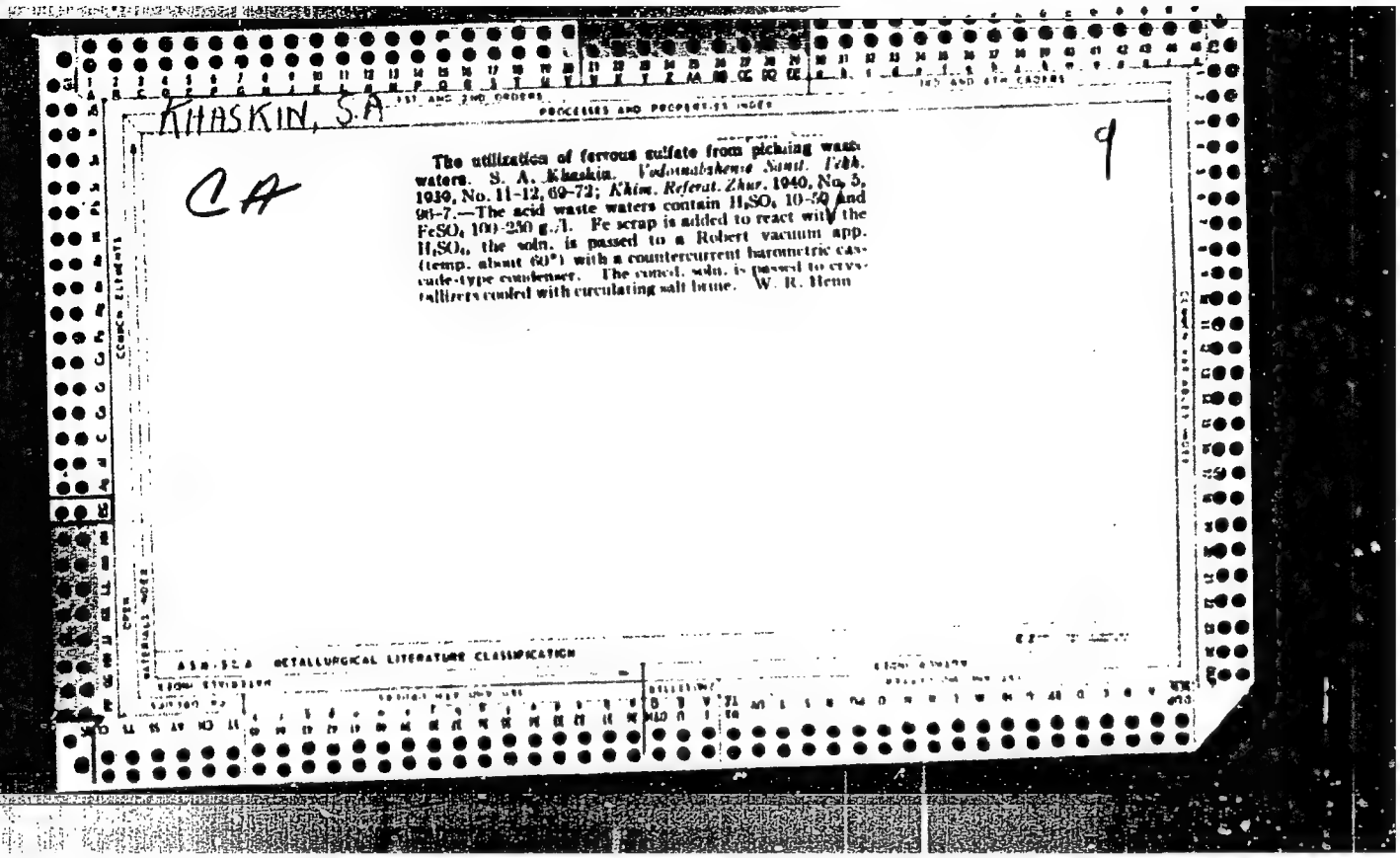


KHASKIN, S.A.

CA

9

The utilization of ferrous sulfate from pickling waste waters. S. A. Khaskin. *Vodosnabzhenie Sanit. Tekh.* 1939, No. 11-12, 69-72; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 5, 93-7.—The acid waste waters contain H_2SO_4 10-50 and $FeSO_4$ 100-250 g./l. Fe scrap is added to react with the H_2SO_4, the soln. is passed to a Robert vacuum app. (temp. about 60°) with a countercurrent barometric cascade-type condenser. The concd. soln. is passed to crystallizers cooled with circulating salt brine. W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Khaskin, S.H.

AID P - 2093

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 6/24

Authors : Mongayt, I. L., Konobeyev, S. I. and Khaskin, S. A.

Title : New method in planning oil traps

Periodical: Neft. khoz., v.33, no.4, 28-34, Ap 1955

Abstract : Formulae are given for sediment oil trap tanks or sumps to determine their proper dimensions as dependent upon the specific weights of oil and water, oil concentration, concentration of suspended solids, etc. Charts.

Institution: VNIIVODGEO (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Water Supply, Sewer Systems, Hydraulic Structures, and Hydrogeological Engineering); A_ZNII (Azerbaydzhan Scientific Research Institute); UFNII (Ufa Scientific Research Institute)

Submitted : No date

KHASKIN, S.A., inzh. (Moskva)

Principles in the construction of water purifying systems in modern petroleum refineries. Stroi. pred. neft. prom. 3 no.1:10-13 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:3)

(Water--Purification)

KHASKIN, S.A.; VOLKOVA, V.A.

Clarifying reservoirs for waste waters containing petroleum. Vod. i san. tekh. no.5:29-31 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Sewage--Purification)

KHASKIN, S.A.

Scraping installation for horizontal settling tanks. Vod. i san. tekh. no.6:13-14 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Water--Purification)

ZAK, Genrikh Lazarevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; KHASKIN, S.A., red.; OTOCHEVA, M.A., red.izd-va; SHLIKHT, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Self-purification of water reservoirs; principles underlying the regulation of hydrological and sanitary-engineering calculations] Samoochishchenie vodoemov; osnovy ratsionalizatsii gidrologicheskikh i sanitarno-tekhnicheskikh raschetov. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1960. 159. (MIRA 13:5)
(Water--Purification)

KHASKIN, S.A.

Industrial water supply and sewerage in modern petroleum refineries. Vod.i san.tekh. no.8:22-24 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Water supply, Industrial) (Sewerage)
(Petroleum refineries--Equipment and supplies)

KHASKIN, S.A.

Purification waste waters from the production of synthetic fatty acids. Zhur. VKHO 6 no.2:188-193 '61.
(Sewage--Purification) (Acids, Fatty)

BALASHOV, A.I.; ARONOV, S.N.; YERESNOV, N.V.; MOSKVITIN, A.S.;
NEMIROVSKIY, D.B. [deceased]; RUBINSHTEYN, S.L.;
POPOVA, V.V.; KHASKIN, S.A.

"Handbook on water supply and sewerage." Reviewed by A.I. Balashov and others. Vod. i san. tekh. no.12:32-34 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Water supply)
(Sewerage)

BEKKER, Semen Mikhaylovich, prof.; KHASKIN, Semen Grigor'yevich, prof.; ALTPOV, V.I., red.; KHARASH, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Women's clinic] Zhenskaia konsul'tatsiia. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1961. 149 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(GENERATIVE ORGANS, FEMALE—DISEASES)
(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)

BELYAYEV, Ye.I., prof. [deceased]; BADYUK, Ye.Ye.; BOGOROV, I.I., prof.; BUBLICHENKO, L.I., prof.[deceased]; IL'IN, I.V., dots.; KEYLIN, S.L., prof.; MAZHBITS, A.M., prof.; MALININ, A.I., zasl. deyatel' Kaz.SSR, prof.; MOSHKOV, B.N., prof.; NIKOLAYEV, A.P., prof.; PERSIANINOV, L.S., prof.; POKROVSKIY, V.A., prof.; POLYAKOVA, G.P., kand. med. nauk; RAFAL'KES, S.B., dots.; KHASKIN, S.G., prof.; SHTERN, I.A., prof.

[Multivolume manual on obstetrics and gynecology] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po akusherstvu i ginekologii. Moskva, Meditsina. Vol.3. Book 2. [Pathology of the labor and postnatal period. Physiology and pathology of the newborn infant] Patologiia rodov i poslerodovogo perioda. Fiziologiia i patologiia novorozhdennogo. Pt.1.[Pathology of labor] Patologiia rodov. 1964. 895 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Persianinov). 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Nikolayev).

KHASKIN, S.G., prof.

Prevention of suppurative infection in puerperants and newborn infants with staphylococcal anatoxin. Akush. i gin. 40 no.1: 13-17 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. 2-ye akusherskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. S.G. Khaskin) Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - prof. M.A. Petrov-Maslakov) AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

BARTEL'S, A. V., dotsent; RAFAL'KES, S. B., dotsent; KHASKIN, S. G., prof.

Prevention and treatment of lactation mastitis. Akush. i gin. no.2:3-25 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(BREAST—DISEASES) (LACTATION)

KHASKIN, V.

Method of calculating the results of the financial activity of automotive transport enterprises. Avt.transp. 34 no.9:7-8 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Zamestitel' direktora avtobazy "Odesstorgtrans".
(Transportation, Automotive--Accounting)

MAKHIN'KO, V.I.; KHASKIN, V.V.; SHUL'MAN, G.Ye.

Some features of nitrogen metabolism at a great age. Uch.zap.KHGU 68:193-213 '56 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta biologii i biologicheskogo fakul'teta Khar'kovskogo ordena trudovogo krasnogo znameni gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.
(NITROGEN METABOLISM) (OLD AGE)

KHASKIN, V.V.

Physiological effects of temperature on young ducks. Ptitsevodstvo 8 no.12:18-21 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Ukrainskaya opytnaya stantsiya ptitsevodstva.
(Ducks) (Temperature--Physiological effect)

KHASKIN, V.V.; TITSKIY, I.Ya.

Mixed silage for poultry. Ptitsevodstvo 9 no.8:7-11
Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Ukrainskaya opytnaya stantsiya ptitsevodstva.
(Poultry--Feeding and feeds) (Ensilage)

KHASKIN, V.V.

Development of thermoregulation in the domestic duck. Fiziol. zhur. 46 no.12:1489-1496 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitsevodstva, Khar'kov.

(BODY TEMPERATURE—REGULATION) (DUCKS)

KHASKIN, V.V.

Heat exchange of bird eggs during incubation. Biofizika 6 no. 1:91-99 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitsevodstva, Khar'kov.

(EMBRYOLOGY—BIRDS) (ANIMAL HEAT)

L 19438-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3007181 S/0239/63/049/009/1120/1121

AUTHOR: Khaskin, V. V.

TITLE: A device for the study of gaseous exchange in small animals

SOURCE: Fiziologicheskiy zhurnal SSSR, v. 49, no. 9, 1963, 1120-1121

TOPIC TAGS: oxygen consumption measurement, respirometer, closed circulation respirometer, respiration measurement, animal oxygen consumption rate

ABSTRACT: A device intended for measurement of oxygen-consumption rates of small animals (such as chickens and mice) at different temperatures is described. The machine belongs to the class of respirometers of the closed-circulation type and has the following components (numbers refer to Fig. 1 of the Enclosure): glass animal container 1 (volume, 1 liter) tightly closed with a rubber stopper, two glass tubes and attached rubber hoses 3 and 4 which are connected with CO_2 tank 16; thermometer 5, cross pipe with a

Card 1/3

L 19438-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3007181

three-way gage 6, gasometric buret 7, and manometer 8. During experiments the animal container is immersed in water which fills glass jar 9. To prevent floating, the rubber stopper is firmly attached to a stand, while tubes 11 and 12 are connected with the U-8 ultrathermostat. The oxygen supply is controlled automatically. Container 1 is connected with buret 7 by means of hoses 12, 13, and 14. CO_2 tank 16 is attached to T-frame 17, which in turn is attached to horizontal beam 19. The device is rocked by an electric source to ensure 500 ml of concentrated KOH in the CO_2 tank with the incoming gas. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitsevodstva, Khar'kov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Poultry Breeding)

SUBMITTED: 20Aug62 DATE ACQ: 30Sep63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

L 19438-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3007181 ENCLOSURE: 01

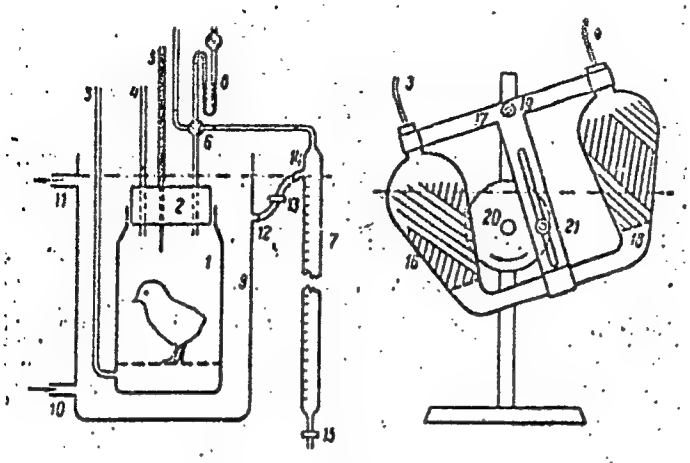


Fig. 1. Device for measuring oxygen-consumption rates of small animals

Card 3/3

TUKALO, Ye.A. [Tukalo, IE.A.]; KHORON'KO, A.T.; MURATOVA, I.O.; KHASKIN, Ye.A.[Khaskin, IE.A.]

Production training for students. Farmatsev. zhur. 17 no.5:82-84 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii lekarstv Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

FEDOROVSKAYA, N.P.; KHASKINA, I.M.

Micromethod for the determination of chlorine and bromine.
Trudy IGI 21:190-196 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

FEDOROVSKAYA, N.P.; KHASKINA, I.M.; CHUMACHENKO, M.N.

Micromethod for the determination of iodine content.
Trudy IGI 21:197-201 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

PRILEZHAYEVA, B.N.; FEDOROVSKAYA, N.P.; MIYESSEROVA, L.V.; DOMANINA, O.N.; KHASKINA, I.M.

Methods of determining varieties of organic sulfur in solid fuels. Trudy IGI 21:159-168 '63.

Determining sulfur ether in solid fuel by the methyl iodide method. 202-210 (MIRA 16:11)

FEDOROVSKAYA, N.P.; KHASKINA, I.M.; CHUMACHENKO, M.N.

Simultaneous determination of halides and mercury in halogenated and mercurated solid fuels. Trudy IGI 8:213-220 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

(Coal--Analysis)

L 16040-66 EWT(1) GW
ACC NR: AP6004201 SOURCE CODE: UR/0050/66/000/002/0039/0041

AUTHOR: Khaskina, M. I.

ORG: Hydrometeorological Scientific-Research Center, SSSR (Gidrometeorologicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tsentr, SSSR)

TITLE: Prediction of maximal outflows of water at flood stage of a large river according to discharge of small rivers (on the example of the Dnieper near Kiev)

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 2, 1966, 39-41

TOPIC TAGS: water, hydrology, river, flow measurement, flood

ABSTRACT: A means for predicting maximal outflows of the Dnieper River near Kiev is presented. The method is based upon computation of flood stage hydrographs according to the discharge of smaller rivers. Flows in this river network are given by the formula

$$q = \frac{F}{8} \sum_{1}^{8} \frac{Q_i}{f_i},$$

where F is the watershed area above Kiev, equal to 328 000 km^2; Q_i and f_i are the discharges and areas of each of the eight basins of the smaller rivers.

Card 1/2 UDC: 551.582.215.1

Instantaneous flow in a closed (control) area at a time t is given by the formula

$$Q_t = \sum_{\tau=1}^{\tau_{max}} q_{t-\tau} R(\tau),$$

where $R(\tau)$ is the riverbed runoff curve (effect function), and τ is the runoff time. For the stated problem conditions this equation takes the form

$$Q_t = 0{,}04\, q_{t-4} + 0{,}08\, q_{t-8} + 0{,}13\, q_{t-12} + 0{,}15\, q_{t-16} +$$

$$+ 0{,}12\, q_{t-20} + 0{,}09\, q_{t-24} + 0{,}07\, q_{t-28} + 0{,}06\, q_{t-32} +$$

$$+ 0{,}06\, q_{t-36} + 0{,}05\, q_{t-40} + 0{,}05\, q_{t-44} + 0{,}04\, q_{t-48} +$$

$$+ 0{,}03\, q_{t-52} + 0{,}02\, q_{t-56} + 0{,}01\, q_{t-60}.$$

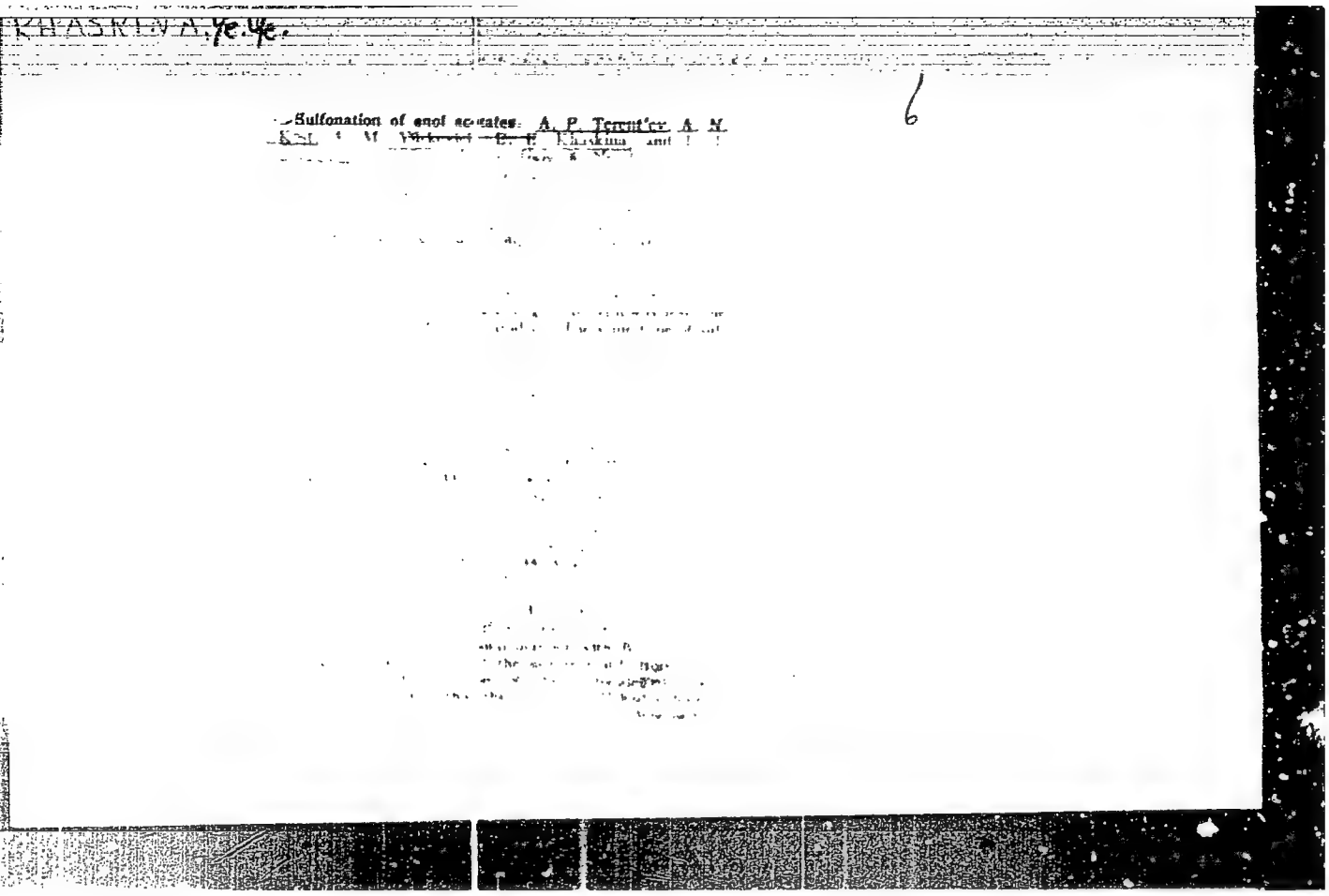
Runoff records for the years 1931, 1936-39, and 1945-64 are available for use as inputs to the equation for instantaneous flow. These data are plotted and used in deriving an empirical formula for the time interval for maximum river surge. The proper interpretation of the prediction method is discussed, and the accuracy of the system is evaluated. Use of the method on past occasions resulted in accurate predictions. Orig. art. has: 4 equations and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 16Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002

KHASKINA, M.I.

Forecasting the runoff of high water in the Dnieper River near Kiev based on the runoff of small rivers. Trudy TSIP no.117:87-97 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Dnieper River—Runoff)



KRASNOVA, Ye. Ye.

Sulfonation of enol acetates. A. P. Terent'ev, A. M. [illegible] and [illegible]

6

KHASKINA, Ye. Ye.

1/2

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

10 Sulfonation and sulfonic acids of acidophobic substances. XXII. Sulfonation of vinyl ethers. A. P. Terent'ev, A. N. Kost, A. M. Yurkevich, and E. E. Khaskina (Moscow State Univ.). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 746-53(1953); cf. *C.A.* 48, 3330b.—Heating 5 g. 25% soln. of CH_2:CHCl in $(CH_2Cl)_2$ and 6 g. pyridine-SO_3 in an ampul 1.5-2 hrs. at 170°, soln. in H_2O, neutralization with $BaCO_3$, steam distn. of the pyridine, filtration of the residue, treatment of the filtrate with C, concn., addn. of MeOH, and extn. of the product with hot EtOH for 3 days gave 5% *($HCOCH_2SO_3)_2Ba$* (I), formed apparently from the primary product CH_2.CHCl.O.SO_2.O.Ba.O.SO_2. Similar reaction of Me_2C:CHBr gave after 6 hrs. at 110° 85% *Ba salt of 2-sulfoisobutyraldehyde* (II), which reduces ammoniacal $AgNO_3$; *Pb salt*, sirup; *Ag salt*, insol. in H_2O. CH_2:CHOBu (2 g.), 3.2 g. pyridine-SO_3 and 6 ml. $(CH_2Cl)_2$ heated 9 hrs. at 70-90° and treated as above, gave 30% I, forming a *monohydrate* on crystn. from H_2O; refluxing the reactants 14 hrs. gives a 32.5% yield; use of dioxane-SO_3 gives 42%. I with *S*-2-naphthylthiuronium chloride gave the *S-2-naphthylthiuronium salt*, m. 202-4° (from C_6H_6). CH_2:CHOAc and pyridine-SO_3 in $(CH_2Cl)_2$ gave, after 8 hrs. at 120° and the usual treatment, 85% I; dioxane-SO_3 gave 62%. For better isolation of the product and removal of AcOH the product is best refluxed 4 hrs. with 0.2*N* H_2SO_4 before treatment with $BaCO_3$. H_2C:CMeOAc (1 g.) added to 1 g. SO_3, 6 ml. $(CH_2Cl)_2$, and 0.9 g. dioxane with ice cooling gave 67% *Ba acetonesulfonate monohydrate*. Refluxing 28.8 g. iso-PrCHO, 61 g. Ac_2O and 6 g. KOAc 10 hrs. gave 30.5 g. *Me_2C:CHOAc*, b_{745} 121-4°, n_D^{20} 1.4100, which, heated with pyridine-SO_3 10 hrs. at 150° in an ampul, gave 35% II. $ClHgCH_2CHO$ heated with SO_3 in $(CH_2Cl)_2$ 12 hrs. on a steam bath, treated with H_2O, freed of Hg salts with H_2S, and neutralized with $BaCO_3$, gave 41% *Ba sulfoacetate monohydrate* (from H_2O). Addn. of dioxane dibromide (62 g.) to 21.2 g. CH_2:CHOAc with cooling gave 50% *$BrCH_2CHBrOAc$*, b_{20} 101-3°, n_D^{20} 1.5057, d_{20} 1.9170, which (2.5 g.) refluxed 1 hr. with 3 g. Na_2SO_3 in 25 ml. H_2O, concd., treated with $BaCO_3$, filtered, evapd. and treated with S-2-

Inst. Org. Chem. im. Zelinskiy

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KHASKINA-MUNDER, G.N

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.4 Vol.11/4 Med.Microb. etc. April58

838. LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS OF DOUBTFUL CASES OF SCARLET FEVER I. (Russian text) - Khaskina-Munder G.N., Biumberg F.M., Smirnova E.I. and Elina M.Y. - NAUCH. TRUD. MOSK. INST. VAKT. SYVOR. 1956, 6 (143-150)

The authors evaluated various laboratory methods of investigation in the diagnosis of doubtful cases of scarlet fever. The methods used gave the following results: (1) Barannikov-Doehle bodies were found in the blood in 16% of the patients under investigation, but were also encountered in other infectious diseases; (2) examination of the throat for haemolytic streptococci was positive in 81% of the patients with clinically obvious infection, and in 14 (36.8%) of 38 patients in whom the diagnosis of scarlet fever had been rejected; (3) cutaneous tests with different doses of streptococcal toxin produced a reaction on the 3rd-5th day in 43.9% of the patients with a doubtful diagnosis; on repeated examination it was found that the majority of cases (28 out of 32) showed a reaction on the 4th-7th day; (4) an increasing agglutinin titre (streptococcus) was observed by the 6-10th day of illness in 89.6% of the patients with uncertain diagnosis; (5) the opsonin-phagocytic reaction proved useless for diagnosis. The authors consider the following tests to be of diagnostic value: bacteriological examination of nose and throat swabs, skin test with streptococcal toxin and determination of the blood agglutinin titre. (S)

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"Ploskaya Zadacha o Kolebaniyakh Plastinki ina Poverkhnosti Tyazheloi Zhidkosti," Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Tekhnicheskikh Nauk' 1942 vyp. 7/8 str. 75 - 94.

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Title tr.: Plane problem of steady oscillations of a wing immersed in heavy fluid of finite depth.

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SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955

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Title tr.: Plane problem of planing on the surface of a heavy fluid of finite depth.

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Issledovaniya Matematika i Mekhanika Tom V vyp. [illegible], 1954.

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Title tr.: Plane problem of oscillations of a body below the surface of a heavy fluid of finite depth.

QA801.P7 1948

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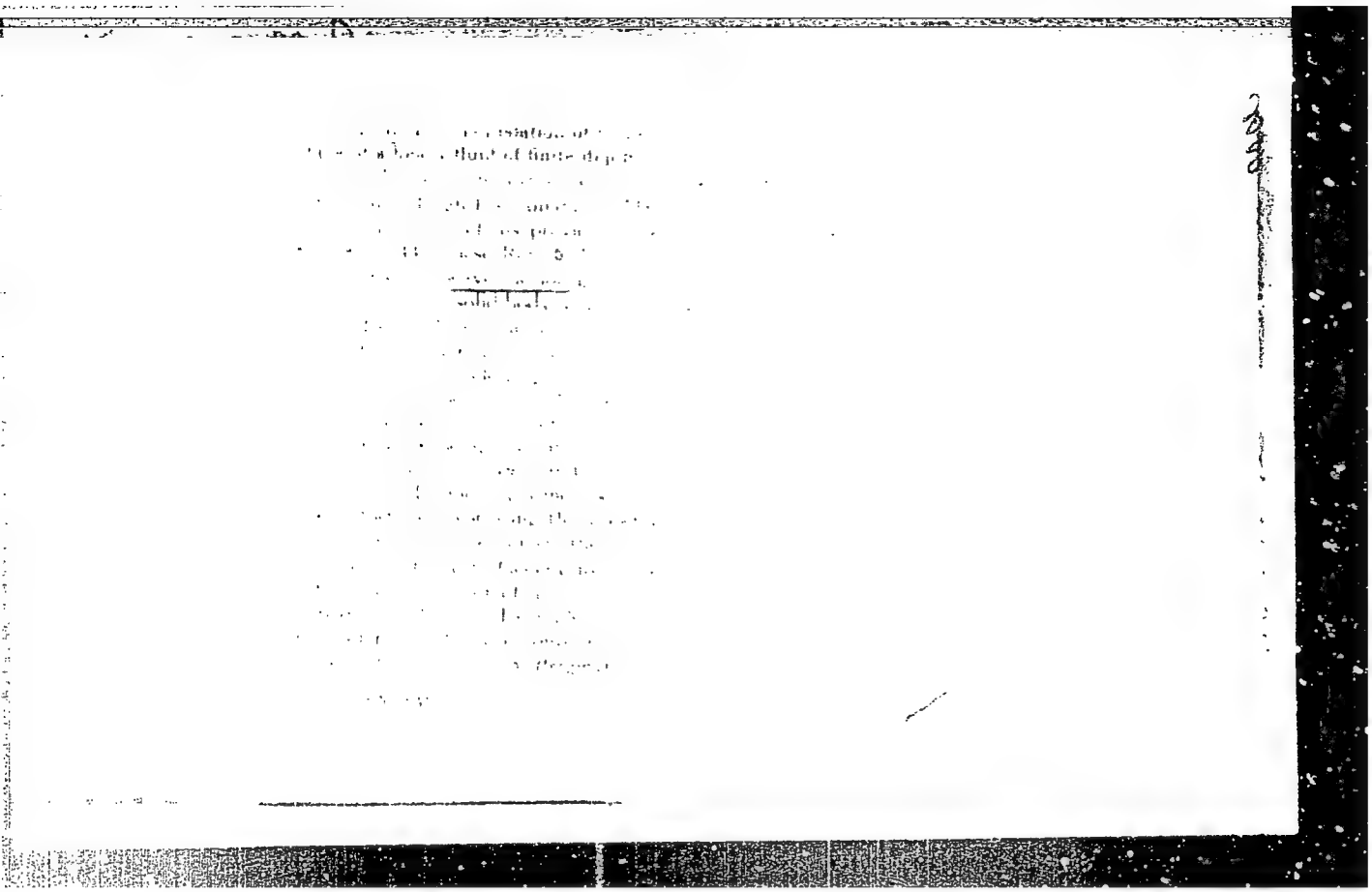

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Summary in English.

Title tr.: Plane problem of oscillations of a body below the surface of a heavy fluid of finite depth.

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SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955

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Summary in English.

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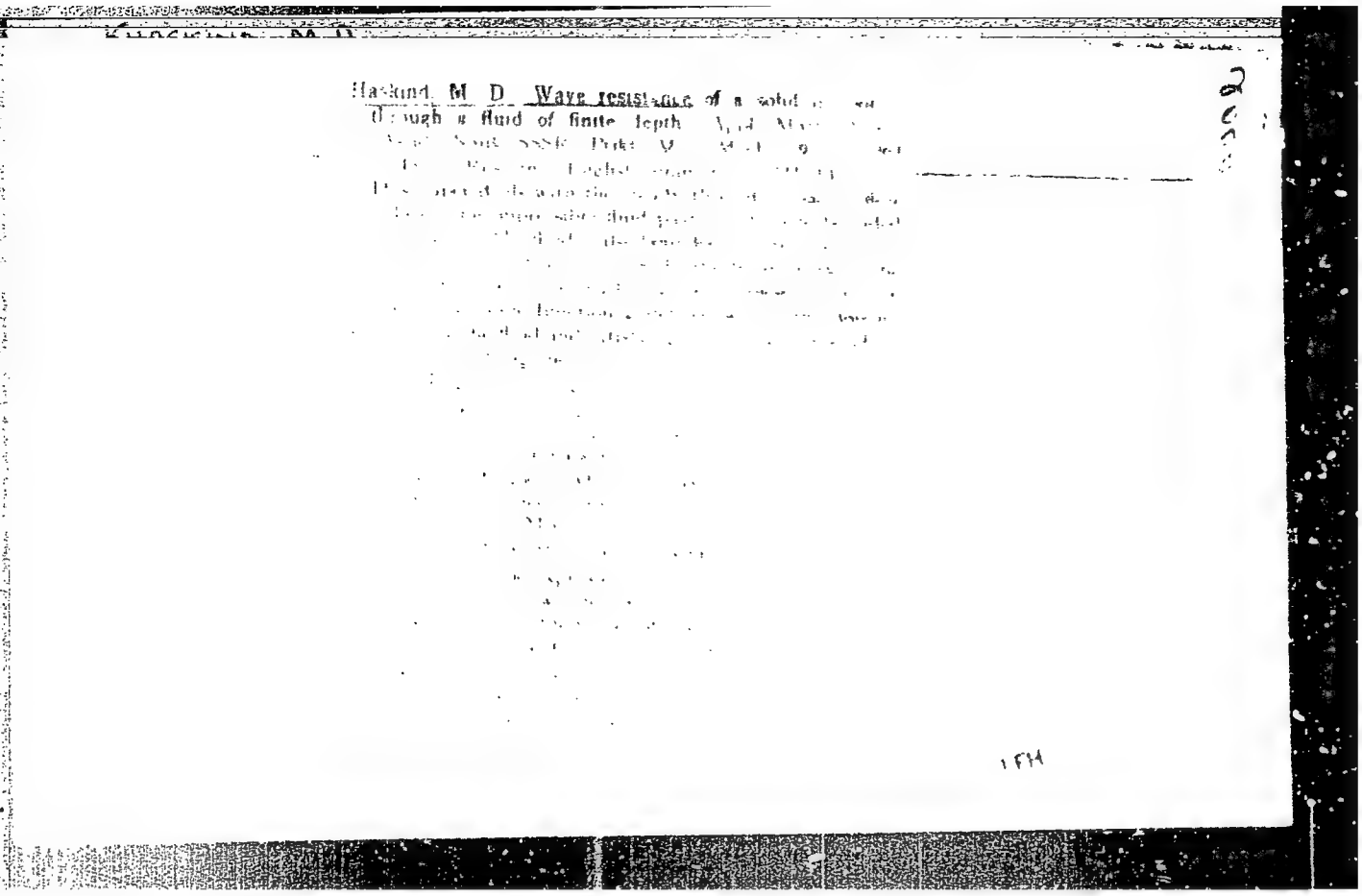

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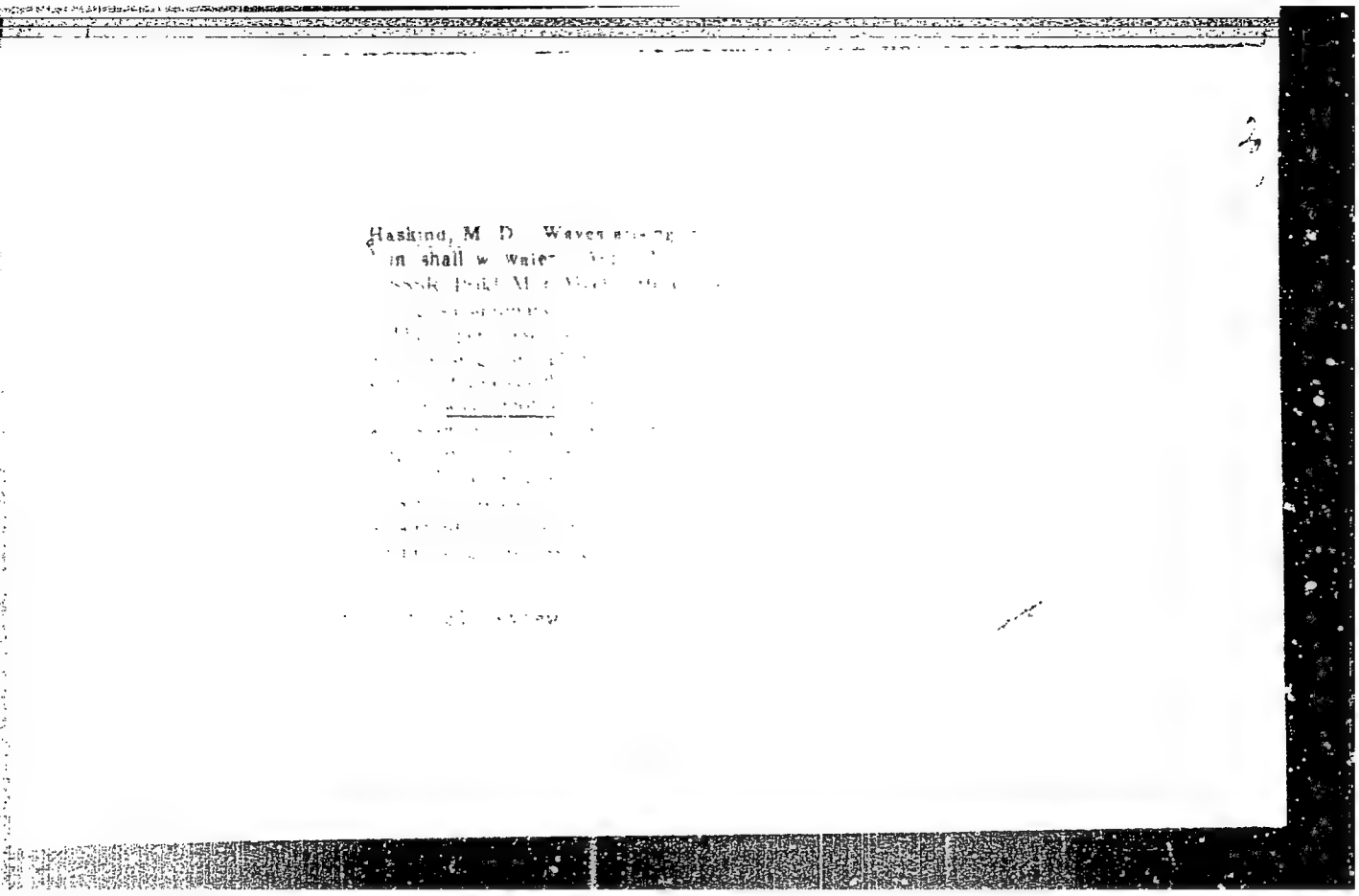

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PA40T93

USSR/Physics Aug 1946
Fluids, Compressible
Acoustic Radiators

"Acoustical Radiation of Oscillating Bodies in a Compressed Liquid," M. D. Khaskind, 13 pp

"Zhur Exper i Teoret Fiz" Vol XVI, No 7

Theoretical investigation of the problem of acoustical radiation of an oscillating body in a compressed liquid, more specifically, the harmonic oscillation of a solid and deformable body, has been carried out. During oscillation of the solid body the hydrodynamic forces acting upon it may be divided into inertial and damping forces. The coefficients of the inertial

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forces may be called connected masses, this being a generalization of the existing concept of a connected mass for an infinite and incompressible liquid. The damping forces account for the continuous expenditure of energy on the formation of acoustical waves and are linearly dependent upon velocities. The same properties of symmetry hold true as well for the coefficients of damping as for the generalization of the connected masses.

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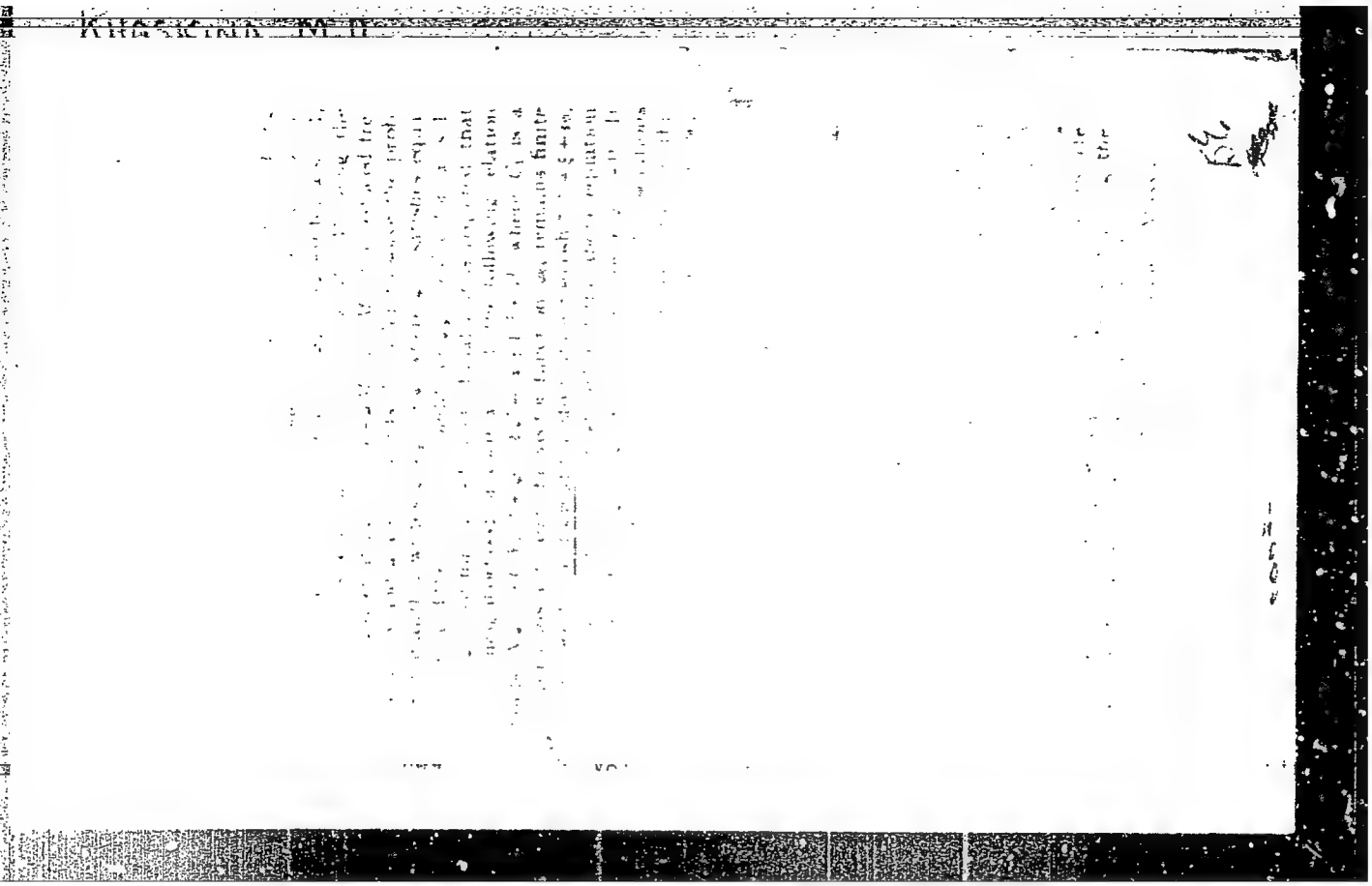

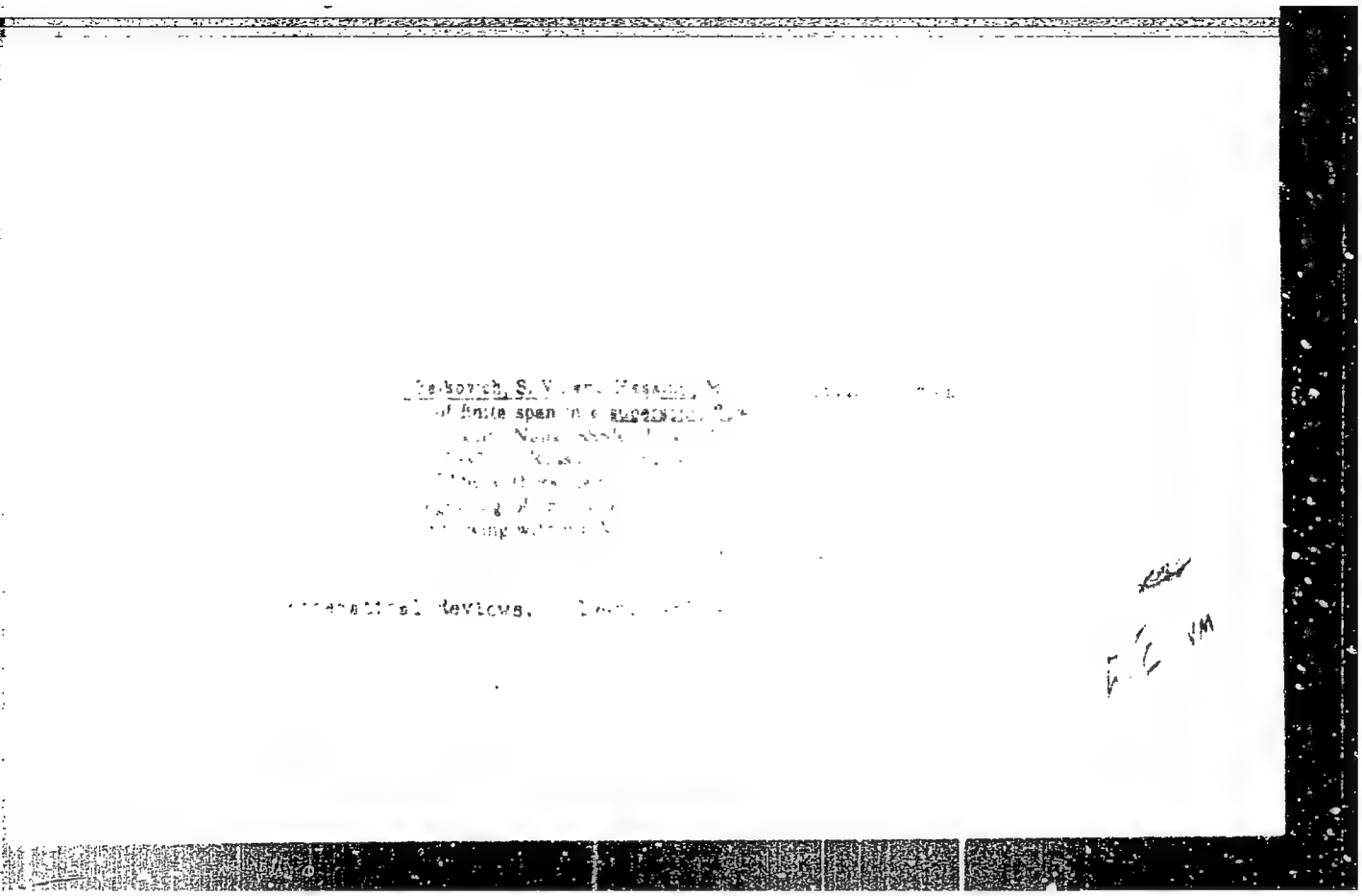

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PA 34T101

USSR/Physics
Sound - Transmission
Velocity, Ultrasonic
Velocity, Subsonic

Jun 1947

"Transmission of Sound Through a Hole in a Gas Flowing at Subsonic and Ultrasonic Velocities," M. D. Khaskind, 6 pp

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XVII, No 6, 693-698

A method is set forth for the exact solution of the problem of the transmission of horizontal sound waves through a hole in gas which is moving at subsonic and ultrasonic speed. The examination of this simple problem makes it possible to start from the usual

34T101

USSR/Physics (Contd) Jun 1947

equation of sound for a corresponding form of medium, which equation is then modified in accordance with the mobility of the medium.

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"Methods of Hydrodynamics in the Problems of the Seagoing Ability of Ships in Waves," Tr. TsAGI, No.603, 1947

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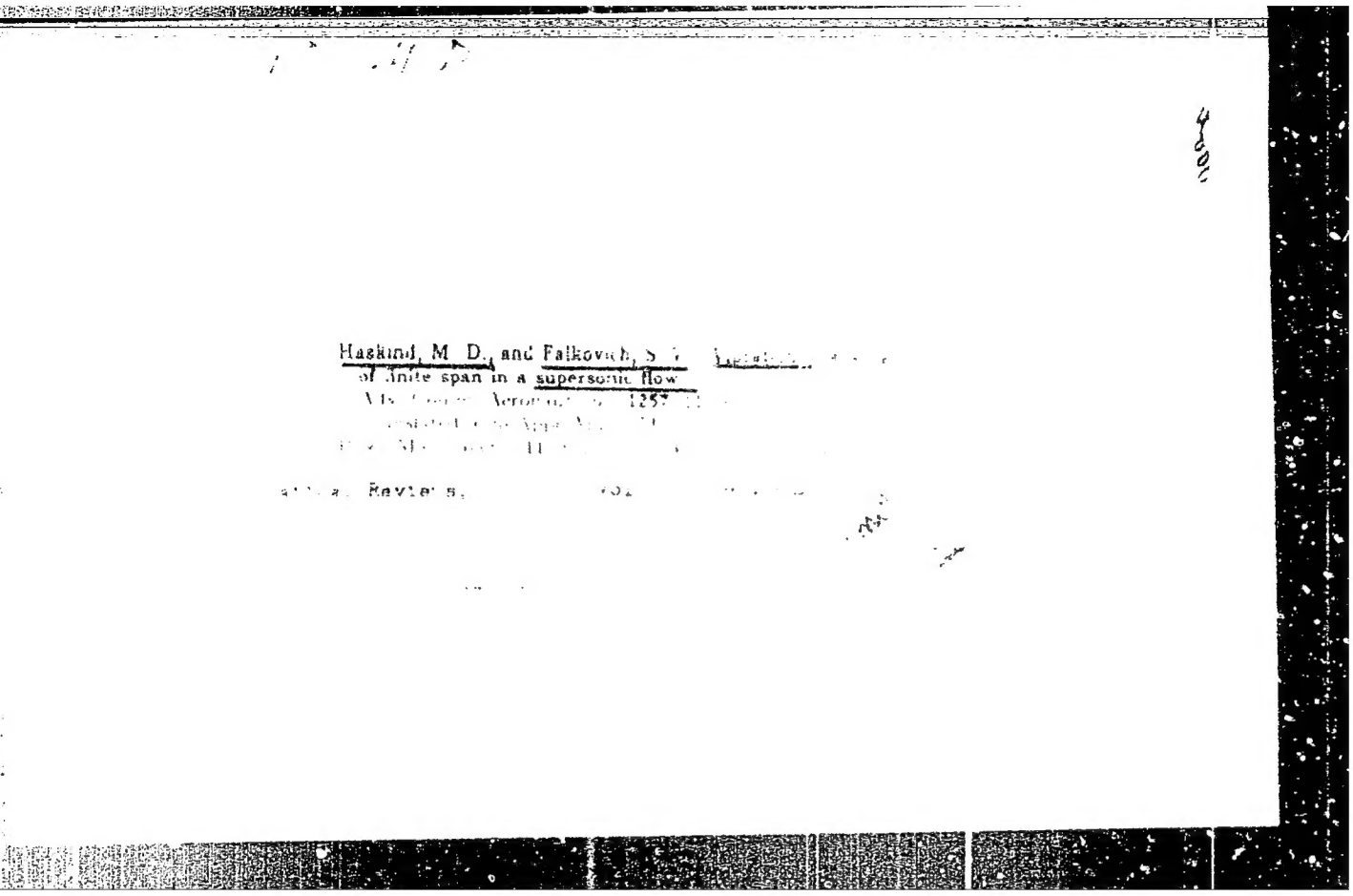

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[illegible]
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Haskind, M. D. Oscillations of a floating contour on the surface of a heavy liquid. Akad. Nauk SSSR. Prikl. Mat. Meh. 17, 165–178 (1953). (Russian)

The author treats the oscillatory motion of a long cylindrical body (width $2a$ at the waterline) floating freely in an infinitely deep inviscid fluid; the problem is linearized. The mathematical problem is to find a harmonic function $\Phi(x, y, t) = \varphi(x, y)e^{-i\sigma t}$ such that (1) $\varphi_{yy} - \nu\varphi = 0$ ($\nu = \sigma^2/g$) for $y = 0$, $|x| > a$, (2) $\varphi_n = v_n$ on the contour of the cylinder, and (3) φ has the asymptotic values $(ig\sigma^{-1}v_0 + B_+)e^{-\nu(x+a)}$ as $x \to +\infty$ and $ig\sigma^{-1}v_0 e^{-\nu(a+x)} + B_- e^{\nu(x-a)}$ as $x \to -\infty$. For a wide class of body profiles formulas for the force and moment on the body are derived. *J. V. Wehausen.*

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 15 No. 4
Apr. 1954
Mechanics